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Paris, Wednesday, March 8, 1995

No. 34,843



A trader at the Düsseldorf stock market after the dollar fell to a postwar low Tuesday against the Deutsche mark. The U.S. currency took a dive against the yen.

U.S. Admiral Warns of China's Big New Navy

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE - The commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific said that Asia and the West must accept the fact that China may well develop a modern navy — including aircraft carriers — intended to project Chinese power

China is "a large nation and a growing military and world power," said Admiral Richard C. Macke in an interview. "So to tell them you can't have aircraft carriers

when we have aircraft carriers I'm not sure makes a lot of

Many Asian governments, including Japan's, have expressed concern at the prospect of China's acquiring

David Shambangh, a China specialist at the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London, said that the Chinese military is moving beyond traditional frontier defense to a doctrine that emphasizes forward power projection.
"Changes in Chinese military doctrine that now em-

phasize low-intensity conflict scenarios around China's periphery, combined with China's assertive stance on territorial claims in the region, have many of its neighbors worried," he said.

Asian defense officials expect that the Chinese Navy soon will receive the first of four Russian Kilo-class attack submarines. The deal is worth at least \$750 million, officials and analysts estimated.

China has claimed almost the whole of the South China Sea, which contains extensive oil and gas reserves

See NAVY, Page 4

Mayor Challenges Yeltsin, **Deepening Moscow Crisis**

By Lee Hockstader Washington Fost Service

MOSCOW — In an open struggle for power at the pinnacle of Russian politics, the mayor of Moscow said Tuesday he would resign unless President Bons N. Yeltsin reversed the dismissals of the capital structure of the capital structure of the capital structure. tal's prosecutor and police chief.

Mayor Yuri M. Luzhkov, a populist and

an autocrat who until recently was a firm ally of the president's, said he would "have no choice" but to quit unless the federal government or the courts rescinded the dismissals.

On Mr. Yeltsin's orders, the two men were removed from their posts on Monday as part of the fallout from the murder of a

prominent television talk-show host.

By challenging the president, Mr. Luzh-kov, who is widely believed to have presidential ambitions of his own, has added to the sense of crisis and disarray that has seized this capital in the week following the murder of Vladislav Listyev.

The mayor's threat also poses a dilemma for Mr. Yeltsin, who can ill-afford to reverse himself on the firings but at the same time would suffer from the uproar that would likely ensue if Mr. Luzhkov left his

Mr. Listyev, who was to take control of Russia's main public television station

next month, was shot on March 1 in what the police believe was a contract murder. Many Russians believe the slaying was connected to his plans to attack the corrupt and hugely incrative system by which television advertising is sold in Russia. Investigators have said they have scant hope of apprehending Mr. Listyev's killers

and solving the crime.

The killing, the latest of a string of high-profile murders in Moscow, has underscored the rage and impotence that many Russians feel in the face of a crime wave.

A prominent investigative journalist for Literaturnaya Gazeta, Yuri Shehekochikhin, said his reporting suggested that Mr. Listyev had been killed because he had refused to bow to the Russian mafia's attempts at extortion.

In interviews with Russian television and with the Interfex news agency on Tuesday, Mr. Luzhkov said that the firings of Moscow's chief prosecutor, Gennadi Ponomaryov, and the city police chief, General Vladimir Pankratov, had flouted constitutional and statutory provisions re-quiring that such moves be undertaken only in consultation with local authorities.

The mayor said that those responsible for the firings "seek to ruin the system of Moscow's law enforcement bodies.

He added that he had appealed in writ-See YELTSIN, Page 8

AGENDA

Peace at Hand. Peru Leader Says

CARACAS (AP) - President Al-berto Fujimori of Peru said Tuesday that the cease-fire with Ecuador would

soon turn into permanent peace. We are now participating in a peace process, first with a cease-fire, a disen-gagement of forces, the just demilitarization of the conflict area, and finally the full implementation of the Rio de Janeiro accord," he said, citing a 1942 peace pact, after arriving for a visit.

Ecuador and Peru began fighting in January over a stretch of jungle territo-

PAGE TWO

In the Rewrite, Japan Wins

THE AMERICAS Page 3. Congress's Exhausting Pace

SPECIAL REPORT Computers, Communications

Page 6. Sports Pages 22,23.

Page 9. . Crossword Page 23. Books International Classified





WOMAN'S WORK - A Ukrainian scrubbing in Kiev on Tuesday, the eve of International Women's Day. In Copenhagen, Hillary Rodham Clinton announced a women's education program. Page 8.

Germany's Metalworkers End Their Strike Over Pay By Brandon Mitchener

No Floor In Sight

Its Old Barriers

By Lawrence Malkin

national Herald Tribune

NEW YORK --- As the dollar plunged Tuesday with no floor in sight, bond and

equity markets in Europe and the United

The dollar slid below its 1992 nadir of

1.3855 Deutsche marks to touch a postwar low of 1.3677 DM, which triggered automatic sales to cut losses. The U.S. currency

recovered slightly to close at 1.3730 DM, still down sharply from 1.4042 DM Mon-

European money fled toward the mark and, to a lesser degree, the Swiss franc,

whipping weak currencies like the Spanish peseta and the Italian lira and stopping the

The dollar also fell to uncharted territory against the yen. Japanese exporters, who had set 93 yen to the dollar as the target to

convert dollar earnings into their home

corrency before closing corporate books at the end of this month, dumped their dol-

lars at 91 yen or lower rather than lose more waiting for a recovery. By early after-noon, the dollar had fallen below 90 yen,

before rallying to close at 90.40 yen, down from 92.87 Monday.

The Bank of Japan, flush with dollars it had bought with yen in a vain attempt to

put a ceiling on its currency, could not sell

its surplus dollars and asked the U.S. Fed-

eral Reserve to invest them in 2- to 10-year

"Nobody wants to hold dollars hoping they will bounce back," said Kevin Harris of MCM Moneywatch. "We are not trad-

ing fundamentals now. We are trading market noise, and people are going with the trend until it bends."

The dollar closed at 4.8955 French wn from 4.9780 franc

1.1405 Swiss francs, down from 1.1744

The dollar rose against the beleaguered Mexican peso, closing at 6.76 pesos, up from 6.53 pesos Monday.

Whether the trend will break before it

bends was the great unspoken question in

the markets. Long-term U.S. Treasury

bonds continued weakening in a self-rein-

forcing spiral based on fears that foreign

U.S. government securities.

States quivered with anxiety.

recovery of the British pound.

Traders Talk of a New 'Crisis'

While Stocks and Bonds Shiver

investors would not buy dollar bonds until

they hit bottom.

With Europe adding its own dose of

uncertainty following the weekend's cur-rency realignments, stock markets weak-ened in Paris and London, followed by Wall Street. The Dow Jones industrial av-

erage sank 50 points during the morning and tried to recover, closing at 3962.63,

Mexico's peso tumbles, as do Brazilian

stocks. Page 11. • Japan and Germany take the dollar's fate in stride. Page

down 34.93 points. By midafternoon, the

volatile market had been restrained by

Traders and economists started using words like "crisis" and "panic" to describe

the events. CNBC, a premier financial-news TV channel, screened its midday talk

program under the title: "Global Turmoil:

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Insti-

tute for International Economics, offered standard explanations for the dollar's slide
— a large U.S. trade deficit, a huge finan-

cial commitment to Mexico, and strong

German interest rates while dollar rates

held steady at a different point in the

But he warned that the dollar was heading into "uncharted terrain" with no famil-

"The markets have become unpredict-

able, and that is what causes major finan-

cial upsets," said Allen Sinai of Lehman Brothers Global Economics. He saw simi-

See DOLLAR, Page 8

Up 0.53%

1.4042

1.6239

11. Wall Street is shaken. Page 12.

curbs on program trading.

How safe is your money?"

iar stop points for traders.

34.93 3962.63 The Dollar

economic cycle.

As Dollar Shatters

FRANKFURT - German metalworkers agreed on a contract with their employers Tuesday that gives them two wage increases this year and signals an end to the first strike in West German metalworking in 11 years.

But industry leaders and economists blasted the deal as a barely acceptable compromise that will weigh heavily on German competitiveness, just as it is beginning to improve, and that sets an inflationary precedent for other unions. The agreement calls for two raises in hourly

wages this year and none next year.

"For Germen competitiveness this compromise is no improvement," said Hans-Joschim Gottschol, head of the Gesamtmetall employers association. He lamented that the deal made no progress toward more flexible factory working hours, which

are among Europe's most restrictive. Considering the current appreciation of the Deutsche mark, which erodes the profitability of German exports, the agreement between the IG Metall union and the employers association in Bavaria "sets the wrong signal," Dresdner Bank AG said in

After gaining earlier, German stock and bond prices both ended lower after the agreement was announced. German bonds suffered their biggest fall of the year.

The union, employers and economists differed on how much the pay raises actually amounted to -estimates ranged from

3.8 percent to more than 5.0 percent — but all roundly declared that the fight had been won by the union, which brought 20,000 of its members to picket lines at 30

of Bavaria's engineering plants.

The pact fell short of the union's initial demand for a 6-percent salary increase. But it left untouched a reduction in the weekly work schedule to 35 hours from 36

that will begin in October.

Under the agreement, which followed a marathon meeting in Munich, west German metalworkers are to receive 152.50 Deutsche marks for each of the first four months of the year, then receive raises of 3.4 percent in May and 3.6 percent in October. The contract will run through the end of 1996.

If adopted nationally, the agreement will push the average hourly wage of West German metalworkers to about 18.40 DM by the end of 1995, or 2,885 DM a month. They were making 17.54 DM an hour and 2,748 DM a month in 1994. Workers in East Germeny typically work for 60 percent to 70 percent of an equivalent West German's wages.

Three East German employers associations voted against the agreement because it effectively calls for a 20 percent gain in East German metalworking wages this year to bring them up to West German

Most observers found that the only positive element to the compromise, which still needs to be ratified by the national headquarters of both the union and the employers associations, was the fact that it lasts for two years rather than just one.

Advisers Urge Clinton to Drop Some Sanctions on Cuba

By Daniel Williams and Ann Devroy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton's foreign policy advisers are recom-mending that he take steps toward easing relations with Cuba by revoking some economic senctions adopted against the nation in August, according to administra-

tion officials. The proposal, which has not yet been accepted by Mr. Clinton, would lift the ban that forbids Cuban exiles in the United States to send cash to relatives on the island and would ease severe limits on travel to Cuba by U.S. citizens.

In addition, the advisers recommend issuing a list of steps that President Fidel Castro of Cuba could take to qualify for a "calibrated response" by the United

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that have separated the two countries for more than 30 years, the officials said.

Any easing of restrictions would put Mr. Clinton into a confrontation with Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Helms has drawn up legislation designed to tighten economic sanctions against Cuba.

Mr. Helms, other conservative Republi-

tors and the Cuban exile communities in Florida and New Jersey have long favored tougher treatment of Mr. Castro.

Senior foreign policy advisers have pre-pared a memo for Mr. Clinton to make the case that the sanctions imposed in August, which formed part of the U.S. effort to persuade Mr. Castro to stop the flow of Cubans to the United States, succeeded and should now be removed.

During the summer, a relaxing of coastal surveillance by Mr. Castro ignited an exodus of people; 30,000 of them took to the seas for Florida. The outpouring prompted Mr. Clinton to reverse long-standing U.S. policy and bar their landing on U.S. soil. Since 1963, Cubans who arrived on U.S. shores had been all but guaranteed automatic political asylum. But Mr. Clinton feared an immigration crisis at a time of a

See CUBA, Page 8

Is Stark Truth of the Holocaust Too Much for a Museum to Show?

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

JERUSALEM - What many cannot forget are her

She stands slightly hunched on the far left of the grainy photo, huddling in fear with two other women as Nazi soldiers hover with rifles. On this dark day in 1941 in Liepaja, Latvia, these unidentified Jewish women are about to die.

They have been stripped of their clothes, and they are trying desperately to cover their nakedness. But what transfixes many viewers is not the nudity in this picture taken by the Nazis. It is the eyes of the woman on the left.

They are large dark circles of terror and bewilder-

The photo, near another one showing naked men also about to be shot, has been hanging for 23 years on the walls of Yad Vashem, the Israeli museum and memorial to victims of the Holocaust. Now, the photo has fallen victim itself, to a painful dispute among Jews over whether it is proper for Yad Vashem to hang even a few pictures showing the dead and the near-dead mitheir states. dead without clothes.

The questions are stark, and they have swirled here for several weeks, with Holocaust survivors on either side of the issue invoking their own terrible memories. Are the victims degraded yet again by being shown in their nakedness?

Yes, some say, especially political leaders of black-frocked Orthodox Jews known here as haredim, who ities to remove those graphic images? Some holding frocked Orthodox Jews known here as haredim, who almost total in their circumscribed world, also call the came down: Look, even the Jews had doubts. photos an offense to the living because it is sinful to look at naked bodies.

"In July 1943, my parents were marching to their death at Sobibor," Yeshayau Shafir of Tel Aviv wrote the other day in a letter to the newspaper Ha'aretz. "If my mother's picture would be hanging on the walls of a museum - naked, shamed, and frightened the moment before her death - I would do anything, and

I underline 'anything,' to get her off the wall." Or is the issue instead as others frame it, observant

are in the forefront of a campaign to take the photos this view warn that it might even play into the hands of down. Haredi rabbis, whose influence over disciples is Holocaust-deniers, who could say once the pictures

Eva Lux-Braun of Jerusalem wrote to The Jerusalem Post that she had been forced to strip at the Auschwitz death camp, and would have wanted photos displayed had they existed.

"Are the pictures indecent, immodest, demeaning, humiliating?" she said. "The facts are, not the pictures. We couldn't cover our nakedness then. Don't cover it up now."

Yad Vashem has formally rejected the protests

See PHOTOS, Page 8

Japanese Novelists Rewrite the War-and Win

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

OKYO — Fifty years after the end of World War II, the Japanese armed forces are rising again. And this time, Japan is winning

The revival of the Imperial military is taking place in World War II combat novels that have become popular in Japan, after being nearly taboo for decades. Dozens, if not hundreds, of such war fantasy books have been published in the last few years, and in many of them, history is rewritten so that Japan triumphs in battles it

actually lost. In "The Big Reversal," by Yoshiaki Hiyama, Japan's super-battleship Yamato, which was sunk by American planes in the real war, is saved from that fate by a freak of nature and goes on to decimate the U.S. Navy. In "The Decisive Battle on the American Mainland," by the same author, Japanese troops storm ashore in Washington state and liberate Japanese-Americans interned in California.

There have been many novels about World War II published in Japan in the last 50 years, like "The Human Condition," by Junpei Gomikawa, and "Fires on the Plain," by Shohei Ooka. But such books have typically had an anti-war flavor, depicting the horrors that befell soldiers.

THE newer books, which are pulp fiction, not serious literature, present combat as a form of entertainment and often include battlefield maps and drawings of bombers attacking and ships being blown up. Such books have been rare in a nation that is wary of reawakening militarism or of stirring up anti-Japanese feelings in other

countries that still recall Japan's aggression before and during World War II. "It was considered an act of glorification to even touch upon war," said Shin Niina, an editor at Chuokoron-sha, a leading publisher of the war novels, as well as the publisher of the Japanese-language version of the U.S. journal

Foreign Affairs.
Now, Mr. Niina and others say, attitudes about the war might be relaxing a bit as a new generation coming of age has no memory of the conflict and often little knowledge of Japan's militaristic past because the subject is whitewashed in textbooks. Indeed, the main readers of the new books are young men, from high school age to their 30s, he said.

are being called war simulation novels because they imagine what would happen if Japan had taken a different course in World War II. The most popular ones become best sellers, though most have only mediocre sales.

Perhaps the most popular example of the genre is the "Deep Blue Fleet" series, written by Yoshio Aramaki and published by Tokuma Shoten. It centers on Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the real-life naval commander who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The admiral is reincarnated in a parallel world and, looking back on his past life, decides that ultranationalism prevented Japan from managing the war rationally. He plots to wage the war over again and stages a coup to install an ally as prime minister.

RMED with weapons more powerful than those it had in the real war, Japan captures Hawaii and gives it its independence from the United States

and destroys the Panama Canal.

Japan also behaves honorably. It declares war on the United States rather than mounting a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. And where Japan brutally colonized its Asian neighbors before and during the real war, in the novels it fights to free Asia from Western colonialism and allows free elections in Manchuria.

"I think our assimilation policy is wrong," a man who becomes the prime minister says in the first volume of the series. "Asian countries must be treated equally."

Not all the war novels have Japan behaving so well. In Mr. Hiyama's book about the invasion of the U.S. mainland, Japanese troops rape and kill a squad of female American soldiers.

Americans are often portrayed as devious and racist. "The Japanese are a totally different race from us, like dolphins and chimpanzee are," an FBI agent says in Mr. Hiyama's novel.
"It is impossible to understand them."

There does not appear to have been any significant negative reaction to the novels, inside Japan or from abroad, although publishing industry officials say there have been some complaints that the books glorify combat or are anti-American.

Shinji Miyadai, a professor of sociology at Tokyo Metropolitan University, said the books were popular only among "history maniacs" who can appreciate the changes made by the who can appreciate the changes made by the said Mr. Niina, the publishing company editor. simulation. He said the novels would not lead "It lacks sophistication."

to an increase in militarism any more than did war comic books and war video games, which existed in the past.

Mr. Aramaki, a science fiction writer and college literature teacher who has written 43 of what he calls "virtual reality" war novels, defended his books, saying they stirred interest among young people in World War II, a subject not taught well in schools.

As for possible reaction from abroad, Mr. Aramaki said: "I hope they would understand that this is separate from reality. These are

A small sampling of the letters received by Mr. Aramaki shows a variety of reactions from

"After reading your books and your post-scripts, I realized I need to learn about real wars," a 25-year-old man wrote.

A housewife wrote that his books portray
"the sleazy American sense of justice," and

"characteristics stemming from a multiethnic state that drives them to incite war somewhere in the world."

Not all of the books pit Japan against the United States. In one book, Japan helps liberate Britain from Nazi Germany.

Some of the books deal with more modern themes. Of particular concern in Japan now is the issue of whether to send troops abroad to take part in UN peacekeeping efforts or other missions, which some say would be a violation of the nation's postwar constitution.

N the war to drive Iraqi forces from Knwait in 1991, Japan did not send any troops and was criticized for taking too ong to offer financial aid. In "The Second Gulf War," by Eiji Oishi, Japan takes part in the Middle East fighting. The result is that Islamic fundamentalists begin terrorist attacks

Despite defending his books, Mr. Aramaki said that with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II being commemorated this year, he and his publishers were thinking of restraining advertising because "there's this wind blowing against what we're doing." He also said he was considering having Japan ultimately lose the war when the series ends.

Some other novels already have Japan losing the war or particular battles. "If Japan consistently wins, it makes people feel it's a fake,"



West May Win Censure of China

Beijing Struggling to Avoid Defeat at UN Rights Session

By Robert L. Kroon Special to the Herold Tribune

GENEVA - For the first time in the history of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, China may fail to block a Western resolution denouncing its human rights

lobbying among wavering
Third-World delegations in the hope of putting Beijing in the dock.

The Chinese delegation lobbying dock.

African, Asian and Latin American nations command an automatic majority in the 53-nation body, where the West, along with Japan, can muster only 17 votes.

Since 1991, the "China syndrome" has come to dominate the Human Rights Commission's tortuous debates, but every year Beijing managed to ward off a head-count vote on critical Western resolutions.

This year's draft resolution, sponsored by the European Union with strong U.S. sup-port, decries "continuing violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in China by national, provincial and local authorities along with "inadequate protection of Tibet's distinct cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious identity."

Last year Beijing again succeeded in deflecting the Western offensive through a "no-action" motion, a procedural stratagem which bars a formal vote on any resolution.

The motion squeezed through with a four-vote majorya have been replaced on the man rights issues.

Commission by the Philippines, Egypt, Ethiopia and other less radical members.

"This gives us a better chance to defeat Beijing's no-action drive this time," said Peter van Wulfften Palthe, last year's chairman of the commission, who now heads the Netherlands delegation.

meeting of this year's six-week world's premier human rights forum, has been taken up by frantic American and European lobbush.

The Chinese delegation has countered Western lobbying with a full-blast diplomatic offensive among mainly African delegations, "with promises of a sports stadium here and a stretch of railway track there," as a U.S. official put it.

"This carrot-and-stick approach has always worked, but this year we feel more confident than before."

Beijing's chief delegate, Jin Yongjian, denounced the West for reviving its imperialist past "exerting political pressure on China, interfering in China's internal affairs and teaching the Chinese people how to behave by waving the human rights stick."

He warned that his govern-ment would "not submit to Western begemonism and power politics, selecting the so-called human rights question to

tary of state for humanitarian affairs, stressed it would spare no effort to obtain a condenmation of China's humanitarian record despite President Bill ity. This year such pro-China Clinton's decision last year to stalwarts as Syria, Iran and Lib-cut links between trade and hu-Clinton's decision last year to

How Japanese Fleet Scored 'Great Success' Against Seattle

Here are excerpts from the pulp fiction novel "The Decisive Battle on the American Mainland," by Yoshiaki Hiyama, published by Kobun-sha, as translated from the Japanese by The New

On the afternoon of May 7, 1942, the fleet appeared off the coast of Scattle. At 3:08 the air-raid alarm sounded. Citizens of Scattle stopped their work and rushed to the posts, as they had practiced in air-raid drills. ...

From Tacoma Airport and the Bocing airfield 96, fighters took off. Two hundred fighters took off from four Japanese aircraft carriers and attacked the Boeing field and the airport in A pair of P-39s, which were inferior to the Japanese Zero fighter, were approaching Nishimoto's plane. The Zero fighter outdistanced the approaching P-39s, He turned over and descended toward the P-39 on the right, The P-39 on th 39 tried to flee to the left. Nishimoto pulled the trigger. A spray of bullets hit the plane, and it caught fire and exploded.

After the Zero fighter team had easily fin-ished off the P-39 team, it moved to attack the land. Nishimoto spotted an area with antiaircraft guns and flew low across the airstrip and machine-gunned the position. A huge blast occurred, and Nishimoto saw several soldiers get blown into the air. ...

After 10 P.M. the Japanese fleet reappeared move of the enemy fleet?"...

den and turned its guns on the naval arsenal in Puget Sound. . . . After the third shell, the skies over Puget Sound became red, and black smoke spouted into the air. "The naval arsenal is on fire," Kamehito

Kurojima reported from a reconnaissance plane to Yamamoto. "Commander, it was a great success."

The Americans will be able to recover from this much damage in only three months," Ya-mamoto replied. "By the way, what's the latest

The sea battle that we are about to face is going to be the decisive battle of the war, Yamamoto thought. It should not end in a draw. Just like the battle in the Sea of Japan during the Russian-Japanese War, we should annihilate the U.S. Pacific fleet with no damage to ourselves. Otherwise, it won't be possible to land on the American West Coast and to put

psychological pressure on the Americans. Only by scoring a series of perfect victories can we drag America into peace negotiations. There's no other way to end the war, Yamamo-

Exactly at midnight, Yamamoto issued an order to cease firing. The fleet turned to a heading of 270 degrees and quickly disap-peared into the darkness on the ocean.

Warsaw Moves to Snuff **Explosion of Gang Wars**

WARSAW --- Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy declared war on Poland's increasingly dan-gerous gangsters Tuesday and called key ministers together to decide how to crush them.

Even before President Lech Walesa swore in the new cabinet Monday night, Mr. Oleksy said he would appoint a new national police chief, Jerzy

government, told Mr. Stanczyk to "deal with these bandits posing a threat to Polish people."

The prime minister's spokeswoman announced that public security would be the first subject on the agenda of the first cabinet meeting and that Mr. Oleksy would personally chair a rival crime organizations.

committee charged with fight-ing organized crime. Polish cities have been

rocked by increasingly frequent bomb blasts as rival gangs settle scores, intimidate victims or fight for turi.
In 1994, there were 141 bombs found or planted, of which 82 went off, while this

year there have been nine bomb explosions in Warsaw alone. Just before Mr. Oleksy was Mr. Oleksy, who was a minis-ter in Poland's last Communist found and defused in a Warsaw sworn in, another device was car wash:

The police have made few arrests associated with the bombings, although they announced last week that they had uncovcred a bomb factory in the capital, where the blasts are associated with a struggle between

Recalling the Rhine Crossing

Former Foes Meet at Remagen Bridge Ruins

The Associated Press
REMAGEN, Germany — German and American veterans who fought each other 50 years ago came together Tuesday to remember the American capture of a bridge that was not supposed to exist.

Skies were clear and the air chilly as 600 U.S. and German veterans and their relatives shivered through the ceremony under the stone towers that are all that remain of the Ludendorff Bridge over the Rhine.

George Ruhlen, 84, a retired U.S. major general, said that while no one could be sure how much the early capture of the bridge shortened the war, "in

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The 27th was part of the 9th Armored Division of the 1st mander at the bridge, was exe-Army, whose role was to reach the Rhine, then head south to join the 3d Army of General George S. Patton. The Americans had been told

that all bridges over the Rhine were destroyed. Yet there it was in front of them: a gray railroad trestle spanning the river into the German heartland.

German soldiers on the other

side set off a dynamite charge that rocked the bridge, but did not destroy it, and 120 men swarmed across and secured a the east end of the bridge. footbold under the basalt cliffs on the other side. Within a week, the U.S. Army had poured 25,000 more men with tanks, artillery and trucks across the bridge.

Walter Schaefer-Kehnert, a professor who was an officer of the Wehrmacht's 11th Armored Division, said Germans should be thankful to the Americans for the help that enabled the you can't forget," he said.

small or large measure" it was a sign of the end. "In the name of all who fulfilled their damned duty and tenant colonel, was an artillery risked their lives absurdly when commander south of Remagen the war was lost, we must recog-when troops of the 27th Ar-mored Infantry took the bridge. The capture was unplanned. he said.

cuted 50 years ago along with three other officers for letting the span fall into U.S. hands. His son, Gerd, who was at the ceremony, said: "In the name of two postwar generations, I want. to thank the Americans for acting as resolutely as they did on March 7, 1945."

Also at the ceremony was Michael Chinchar, 77, of Saddle River, New Jersey, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for his role in capturing a tower on

Also there was Heinz Schwarz, who had abandoned the same tower hours earlier and went on to become the interior minister of Rhineland-Palatinate state, where Remagen

Mr. Chinchar gazed at the cliffs across the river and recalled leading his men across. "It's like a dream, but one



Asmus Schmidt of California, left, and Bill Gilstrap of Tennessee at the ceremony Tuesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Athens to Ban Cars in Historic Area

ATHENS (AP) — The government will ban nearly all private vehicles in the capital's historic and commercial district next month in an effort to cut air pollution and enormous traffic jams, the environment minister announced Tuesday.

The official, Costas Laliotis, said his ministry planned to block off a heavily congested 2.5-square-kilometer (one-square-mile) triangular region in the heart of Athens.

The ban is the third to be put into effect around Athens in the past decade, and the ministry hopes it will cut air pollution and the huge traffic jams caused by the 70,000 cars that drive through the district's narrow streets each day.

The four unions that represent Italy's air traffic controllers called off an eight-hour strike scheduled for Friday, signaling clear skies ahead this week for Italian air travelers weared by repeated stoppages.

Thieves are attacking foreign tourists in Ho Chi Minh City, but the police are powerless to act because of manpower shortages, a newspaper report said Tuesday. The Worker said the streets of the former Saigon were becoming increasingly dangerous. "Robbers and bag snatchers launch sudden attacks on tourists from highspeed scooters," the newspaper said. It warned that those who resisted were often injured by their armed assailants. (AFP).

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THE AMERICAS



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York Times reports. A Modern Language Asso-ciation survey in 1990-91 of 527 English departments become more than purely symbolic.
Senator Dale M. Volker, a Republican and former police officer who has been the bill's

Pataki, a Republican who made capital punishment a pillar of his campaign last year, quickly signed the bill into law Tucsday.

The law, which makes New York the 38th state with a death penalty, takes effect Sept. I.

"For too many years, too many New Yorkers have lived in fear of crime." Mr. Pataki said as he leading Senate champion since 1977, called it "a historie day" that would "send a message" to criminals that the state had got tough oo crime.

With his voice rising and his first chopping the air, Mr. Volker called the death penalty a powerhave lived in fear of crime," Mr. Palaki said as he ful deterrent to crime. "There are people who are dead today who would be alive if we had had a signed the bill with a pen of a slain police officer.

This law alone won't stop crime, but it is an

death penalty," he said. But opponents of capital punishment used The vote was 38-to-19 in the Republican-controlled Senate. The Democratic-controlled the day and its long debate that all knew would assembly approved it, 94-to-52, after a debate lead to passage.

"This chamber has a long and honorable histo-

Assembly approved it, 94-to-52, after a debate that lasted until dawn Tuesday.

Though the Legislature has passed death penalty bills every year since 1977 — only to have them vetoed by Democratic governors each time

ALBANY, New York — The New York State

—the debate was particularly poignant for lawabout to do here tonight is to taint that history be executed if they committed murder while in
makers on both sides whose votes had suddenly with fraud. A fraud upon the people of this state.

prison. with fraud. A fraud upon the people of this state prison.
It is a fraud to tell the people that they will be safer as a result of this legislation."

The bill would establish about 10 crimes punishable by death via lethal injection, the largest category being intentional murders committed during the commission of another violent crime. like rape, robbery or kidnapping.

Also covered are serial killings, contract killings, murders of judges, murders involving tor-ture and murders of police officers and prison guards who are on duty.

Experts oo capital punishment and legislative officials estimated that 15 percent to 20 percent of the 2,400 murders in the state each year could be classified as capital crimes under the hill.

The hill would exempt pregnant women, the mentally incompetent and the mentally retarded from execution. But the mentally retarded could

New York Governor Succeeds in Restoring Death Penalty

The bill would create a statewide office of lawyers expert in handling death penalty cases who would train, help select and oversee courtappointed defense lawyers for the poor. It would also establish a fund to help pay for costs in-

To guard against racial bias, the bill would allow defense lawyers to interview prospective jurors privately about race issues. And it would require the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, to collect data on whether death sentences were being meted out in a discriminatory

The last person to be executed in New York state was Eddie Lee Mays, a 34-year-old armed robber who was put to death on the night of Aug. 15, 1963, in the electric chair at the state prison in

POLITICAL NOTES

High Math for the 1996 Hopefuls
WASHINGTON — Why do some presidential candidates believe they need to raise \$20 million this year to win their party's

Stan Huckahy, an accountant who specializes in campaign fioance issues, came up with that figure by starting with the premise that, if recent history is a guide, a successful candidate will spend the maximum allowed under federal law. 10 1996, Mr. Huckaby estimates, that spending limit will be about \$33 million for the presidential primaries.

That limit does not include the \$6.6 million that candidates can spend on raising funds, or an additional estimated \$5 million they will devote to legal and accounting expenses. Therefore, the total

to be raised comes to \$44.7 million. Of that amount, some will come from federal matching fuods. Mr. Huckaby estimates that the maximum a candidate will receive in matching funds is \$15.6 million. That leaves \$29 million to be

raised by the candidates. Mr. Huckaby then lonks at the primary calendar to determine the best time-line for gathering that amount. Because of the "froot-loading" of primaries in February and March, he assumes that candidates will need to be spending much of their time in the first few months of 1996 campaigning rather than fund-raising.

Also, the more money amassed this year, the more matching funds a candidate can receive early, when he will need them. Thus, Mr. Huckaby sets this schedule: \$19.3 million raised in 1995; 55.8 million between January and April 1996; and \$3.9 million more after that, when the comination will most likely be determined, but candidates are still permitted to raise money for primary

Now It's Disabled Children's Turn

WASHINGTON - Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee have approved a dramatic cut in the federal welfare program that supports severely disabled, low-income

Alarmed by a rapid increase in beneficiaries that has pushed the case load to 890,000, and convinced that a 1990 Supreme Court decision makes it ton easy to qualify, committee Republicans led by Representative Jim McCrery of Louisiana have voted for major changes in the \$5-billion-a-year Supplemental Security Income disabled children's program.

The changes would cut the program over the next five years by \$10.9 hillion, reducing spending 33 percent compared with what would be spent under current law from 1996 to 2000.

Uoder the proposal, eligibility changes based on the 1990 court ruling would be nullified retroactively. More than 225,000 children oow receiving benefits would be removed from the rolls. Only 30 percent of children who come onto the rolls in the future would receive cash benefits — those so disabled that they need "special personal assistance" much of the time to survive and avoid being institutionalized. The rest could receive only Medicaid health insurance plus added state-administered services financed by block grants to the states. The grants would cost the government less than if this group of children had cootinued to receive cash benefits, which go up to \$458 a month. (WP)

Hillary Clinton Parts With a Gown

WASHINGTON - Hillary Rodham Clinton finally turned over on her lacy, violet inaugural gown on Monday to the Smithsonian Institutioo's National Museum of American History, to be displayed with those of all her predecessors

It is a hittersweet moment to give this dress up," the first lady said at a ceremony. "If you'll ootice, we're in the third year of my husband's term before I gave it up."

Quote/ Unquote

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, on 500 demonstrators against proposed cuts in federal programs who broke up a luncheon where be was supposed to give a speech: "They broke into the meeting and had bullhorns, and their idea of a dialogue was to chant with bullhorns. I thought that was an interesting commentary on those who would extort money out of the taxpay-

Away From Politics

 The court-martial of an Air Force officer accused in connection with the fatal downing of two American helicopters over northern Iraq has been postponed until May to allow Captain Jim Wang's new lead attorney to prepare for the case, the Air Force said. (AP) • Up to \$140 million in U.S. government funding is needed for work to strengthen the Golden Gate Bridge to withstand earthquakes, officials said. An earthquake measuring 7.0 or greater on the Richter scale on the San Andreas or Hayward faults, which lie within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the bridge, could have cata-

strophic results, bridge officials said. A woman fatally maded in the lions' den at the National Zoo has been identified as a homeless former mental patient from Arkansas. The 36-year-old transient, Margaret Davis King, lived in a veterans shelter in Little Rock until she arrived in Washington jus days before her death.

• The suspect in a subway firebombing, Edward J. Leary, was identified in a police lineup by 12 of 17 people, some of whom were on the train that was firebombed last December, his new lawyer said. Earlier, Mr. Leary made an unscheduled appearance in the state supreme court in New York, where he was ordered by Justice Rena Uviller to shave his heard for the lineup so that he appeared the way he looked on the day of the firebomhing. (NYT) NASA gave the four astrophysicists aboard the space shuttle
 Endeavour a half-day off from an around-the-clock schedule of

stargazing with three ultraviolet telescopes. Afterward, ohservations will continue with the \$200 million telescope in the space shuttle's cargo hay.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEW SPAPER

Don't miss the upcoming

Congress Worn Out By Gingrich's Pace

Legislature has voted overwhelmingly to reinsti-

tute the death penalty, and Governor George E.

important step in the right direction."

The vote was 38-to-19 in the Republican-

Lawmakers Begin to Stagger In Rush to Wrap Up 'Contract'

By Guy Gugliotta Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Long days are an occupational haz-ard in Congress, but the stark brutality of nonstop legislation usually comes in a session's final days, when lawmakers try to make up for months of dawdling with a final parliamentary paroxysm.

"Anyone can get up for a 9-or 10-day wind sprint," said Representative Scott L. Klug, Republican of Wisconsin, five days into a serious cold late last week. "But this is different. You can only do 14 or 15 hours a day

for so long."
What Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House speaker, has ordered for House Republicans is not a sprint, but a mara-thon aimed at bringing every one of the 10 items in the Re-publicans' "Contract With America" to a floor vote within

100 days. A little over halfway through, Republicans have won every time in the House, but the high cost in sickness, lost sleep, lousy meals, quick tempers and late nights has made a mockery of Mr. Gingrich's hoped-for "fam-

mittee spokesman, Ari Fleischer, of two of Capitol Hill's favorite take-out restaurants. If you're wives, hus-bands or children, you forget

what we look like." And besides the physical beating critics are also beginning to notice frayed edges: sloppy legislation, uninformed debate and an unseemly willingness to take on gargantuan tasks with little or no fore-

thought. "There's oo deliberation in the Judiciary Committee," said Representative Jose E. Serrano, Democrat of New York. "Tm on the constitutional subcommittee, and we're amending the constitution every week. This should not be happening this way, but they have a deadline.

and we have oo choice." House Judiciary has moved 12 bills, including two constitutional amendments. The Rules Committee has moved 19 bills, up from three in the first two months of the last, Democraticcontrolled Congress. Appropri-ations has passed a \$17.5 billion recisions bill, and Ways and Means has finished marking up

welfare reform. The Senate failed by two votes last week to pass the House's halanced-hudget amendment after a month of debate, but there is still a full menu of initiatives clamoring

for attention. For Democrats like Mr. Serrano, still recovering from the electoral defeat and getting rolled daily by the Gingrich jug-gernaut, the Senate suddenly looms as a life preserver in a Gortari, the former president, asylum in the United States. maelstrom: "The House may become the Senate's biggest

boosters," he said in a heretical reversal of traditional House sentiment. "There's something to be said for slowing down."

But slowing down is oot on the agenda. In politics, noted Tony Blankley, a spokesman for Mr. Gingrich, it is best to go for broke when you have the chance. Otherwise the juggernaut may stall. "If we think of ourselves as

entrepreneurs starting up a business, it is not unusual to work 6½ days per week," Mr. Blankley said. "You have to make a go of it very quickly, because the rate of bankrupt-

cies is very high."
Mr. Blankley, 46, gets to work at 7:30 A.M. and goes home between 9 P.M. and midnight, but he is one of the few Capitol regulars who appear well-rested and reasonably

"I learned 10 years ago that I couldn't pull double overnighters anymore," he said, "so I watch my pace and I get my

Others are not so fortunate. The strain of endless 14-hour days is written in the haggard faces of lawmakers as they trudge through the Capitol's labyrinthine passageways, cast-"If you're Domino's Pizza or Human Dynasty you love us," said the Ways and Mean's Committee the

Mr. Gingrich caught the flu 10 days ago. Mr. Serrano got sick for the first time in 20 years. Mr. Klug started with bronchitis eight days ago and felt awful by Thursday. In be-tween he had three 7:30 A.M. breakfasts, two dinners and a night in the House chair run-ning the debate "until . . . I can't remember when, exactly."

The Republicans sweetened the pot for some by putting the House under the national labor laws, ensuring that clerical and technical personnel will be able to earn buckets of overtime. But at the same time, they made things harder on everybody by ordering a 33 percent committee staff reduction.



O.J. Simpson taking a yawn-and-stretch break as his long trial in a double murder case continued in Los Angeles.

Detective Takes a Jab at Simpson Defense

knifed to death outside her condomini-

Earlier in the day, Judge Lance A. Ito

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LOS ANGELES - A detective theo-rized Tuesday that Ronald L. Goldman did not punch his attacker, but instead injured his hands when he flailed

around, hitting a tree and metal fence. Detective Tom Lange told the jury in ing Mr. Goldman's autopsy he had ob-scryed few scrapes on Mr. Goldman's knuckles, which would usually appear if someone punched another person.

Mr. Lange's theory would undermine the defense contention that if Mr. Simpson had been the attacker, his body would have carried signs of a fight. Photos taken of Mr. Simpson and shown to the jury earlier show no injuries on his body except for a cut on one finger.

"During the autopsy, I observed con-tusions and abrasions to the rear of the hands of Mr. Goldman, on the fingers and to the rear of the hand area itself," Mr. Lange said. "It indicated to me that he was probably involved in a defensive struggle, that he was attempting to fight back and that he was flailing his arms and his hands, very possibly running them into the tree and perhaps the metalrunged feace."

The detective offered the theory dur-

ing his sixth day of testimony. Mr. Simp-

agreed to privately review internal police records to see if they hold any informa-Mark Puliman, who is expected to testify soon for the prosecution.

um on June 12.

The defense contends that the investigations focus on allegations that Mr. Fuhrman bad a cartoon in his desk containing a Nazi insignia, that he knew Mrs. Simpson well enough to have commented on ber anatomy at some point, and that he may have planted a bloody glove at Mr. Simpson's house.

Judge Ito ordered that the records described by the defense as three internal investigations of Mr. Fuhrman, be submitted to him for review in chambers. Earlier in the case, he granted a similar

defense request to review documents pertaining to Mr. Fuhrman and found that the material was irrelevant to the trial. The material he agreed to review Tuesday was not reviewed at that time.

A defense attorney said the possession of a cartoon containing Nazi symbols "would he very relevant to our claim that Mr. Fuhrman may well harbor certain

son's ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Mr. Goldman, a friend of hers, were racial attitudes or thoughts or opinions." It might also be very relevant "to a jury's assessment of his credibility as a witness," said the attorney, Carl Douglas. Mr. Simpson is black, Mr. Fuhrman is

white, as were the victims. Mr. Lange returned to the stand after

Uoder continued grilling from Mr. Simpson's chief trial lawyer, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., Mr. Lange acknowledged he had mistakenly jotted down in his notes the wrong amount of change found near the crime scene and wrote the wrong name for one of the criminalists. "I'm human," he said.

■ Judge Seals Clark Files

A Superior Court judge has scaled the files and issued a gag order in a child custody dispute hetween the O. J. Simpson prosecutor, Marcia Clark, and her estranged husband. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles. Gordon Clark filed a court declaration

late last mooth seeking custody of the couple's two young sons, saying they were "starved for affectioo" by the long hours Ms. Clark devotes to the Simpson trial. He claimed his estranged wife saw their children only an hour a day on

Mexico Charges Prosecutor for Derailing Inquiry

By Tim Golden New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY - The government has announced that it has charged a former deputy attorney general, Mario Ruiz Massicu, with covering up his investigation into the assassination last fall of his own brother, a leader of Mexico's governing

The action Monday represented a potentially explosive turn in the inquiry. The prosecutors asserted that while Mr. Ruiz Massieu was serving as a close aide to Carlos Salinas de he intimidated witnesses and In an important finding in added, "is something that we falsified evidence to keep Mr. Mexico on Monday, officials are going to find out."

erick Douglass. In British literature survey

courses, the most frequent au-

thors were William Shake-

speare, Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, William Words-

worth and Alexander Pope.

At almost the same time

the College Board reported

that authors most widely

taught were Twaio, Haw-

thorne, Ernest Hemingway,

Charles Dickeos, Shake-

speare, John Steinbeck and F.

Scott Fitzgerald; the first non-

white writer on the list, Ralph

Neither study is totally up

to date. But Arthur N. Apple-

bee, of the New York State

University at Albany, said it

Ellison, ranked 33d.

Salinas's elder hrother from ap-pearing as a key suspect in the ernment had enough evidence

Responding to a preliminary extradition request from the Mexican government, a federal magistrate in Newark, New Jersey, ordered Monday that Mr. Ruiz Massien be held without bail pending hearings on his possible return to Mexico. He was arrested on a customs charge Friday night as he prethan \$40,000 in cash.

A lawyer for Mr. Ruiz Massieu said he would seek political

to prosecute former President Salinas's brother, Raul Salinas de Gortari, for ordering the Sept. 28 slaying of Mr. Ruiz Massieu's brother, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu. According to senior officials,

some of the government's strongest evidence against Mr. Salinas comes from witnesses and documents that have been pared to board a plane from available to the attorney gener-Newark to Madrid with more al's office for months.

Mario knew about all of it right away," one official said. Why Mr. Ruiz Massieu might have hidden the information, he

The government of President Ernesto Zedillo did not comment publicly on whether it believed former President Salinas might be implicated in the case. But two officials, speaking on the condition they not be identified, said there were indications that Mr. Ruiz Massieu bad briefed Mr. Salinas extensively about the investigation.

The government's move to prosecute Mr. Ruiz Massieu began just as Carlos Salinas ended a brief hunger strike that he said was meant to defend his honor. The former president said he

was prolesting because he wanted the Zedillo administration to stop blaming him for the nomic crisis. He also demanded oon.

of any responsibility for what it has described as efforts to cover up another political slaying last year, that of the governing party's presidential candidate. Luis Donaldo Colosio. Throughout, Mr. Salinas insisted that the hunger strike had

nothing to do with the arrest of

that the government clear him

his brother Raul, which brought an end to decades in which former Mexican leaders and their families enjoyed virtual immunity from prosecution for corruption and other crimes. But some officials speculated that Mr. Salinas may have meant the hunger strike as a signal of the lengths to which he would go to country's three-mooth-old eco- try to save his tattered reputa-

and Ralph Waldo Emerson. **AMERICAN** The names of 20 white authors, 17 of them male, appeared on the list before that TOPICS of the first black writer, Fred-

For Decades, a Classic Is a Classic in Schools

Despite all the furor about the destruction of the traditional literary canoo, two recent reports suggest that required reading for high school and college students has changed very little, The New

found that the writers most often included in American literature survey courses, in order of frequency, were Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Wait Whitman, Emi-ly Dickinson, Mark Twain now would be much different.

Short Takes

Mckinley Wooden, who turned 100 on March 2, is the last known living member of the approximately 200 sol-diers of Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, which Captain Harry Truman commanded in World War I. The outfit fought in the batties of Saint-Mihiel and the Meuse Argonne. One day, as the battery waited in an orchard, a German spotter plane flew over. Mr. Truman quickly moved the men 100 yards back and 200 yards right, "In 15 minutes the Germans shot that orchard all to hell," Mr. Wooden said. If Mr. Truman hado't done that,

he said, "I wouldn't have been here today." Battery veterans marched alongside Mr. Tru-

man's limousine during the 1949 inaugural parade. Grey Forest, a suburb of San Antonio, Texas, has equipped its seven-officer police force with laser-equipped handguns. The 9mm Rugers, at \$567 each, have a small laser sight just beneath the barrel. With a flip of a switch, a thin crimson light is cast about 500 feet (about 150 meters) in front of the gun. A red dot marks the point of impact if an officer were to shoot "We felt like a laser on someone's chest might be a deterrent to having to actually shoot someone," the police chief, Doo Taylor, said.

The actor Sean Connery turns 65 this year, still going strong. He relates that when People magazine called five years ago with the oews that he had been chosen in a reader survey as "The Sexiest Man Alive,"he replied, "There are very few who are dead."

International Herald Tribune.

House Adopts Proposal To Discourage Lawsuits

WASHINGTON - The House of Representatives, voting largely along party lines. adopted legislation on Tuesday es of cookies this year to pay for designed to sharply curtail the burgeoning oumber of lawsuits brought in federal courts.

The so-called Attorneys Accountability Act was approved by a 232-to-193 vote, swept along by a tide of anecdotes purporting to show that the American legal system is out of control, swamped with frivolous product liability and personal damage suits.

Representative Robert Goodlatte, an attorney from Roznoke, Virginia and a sec-ond-term Republican coogressman said, for example, that the deserved to bring and win.

situation had gotten so bad that the Girl Scout Council of the Washington area had to devote liability insurance.

He said that his anecdote showed how "the cost of litigation is going up faster than medical costs.

But opponents of the legisla-

tion said it would be a gift to corporations, giving them a wide license to pay little heed to consumer safety issues. Moreover, said Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, the ranking Democrat on the Judi-ciary Committee, it would greatly discourage average citizens from bringing suits they

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REAL ESTATE AND DEVELOPMENT

See the Thusrday, March 9 edition of the newspaper.

Herald Eribune THE WORLD'S DAID NEWSPAPER

No Letup in Shelling of Kabul

Afghan Leader Keeps Up Pressure on Militia

KABUL - Afghan jets bombed southwestern Kahul on Tuesday as government forces kept up their attack on an opposition Shiite Muslim

militia for a second day.

Red Cross officials had no precise casualty figures, but they said hospitals have been treat-ing scores of wounded civilians since the assault

Government planes made at least six bombing runs over the southwestern Karte Seh district to pound positions held by fighters of the Islamie Coalition Council of Afghanistan, led by Abdul Ali Mazari.

Witnesses said forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Recibani shelled the residential area overnight and intensified their rocket and artillery harrage during the day. Rockets fired by Islamie Coalition Council fighters also hit gov-ernment-held parts of the city.

A Defense Ministry source said pro-Rabbani

fighters had captured and held several front-line positions on the edges of Karte Seh, but had yet to achieve a major hreakthrough.

Normal activity began to resume in the Afghan capital, which was virtually paralyzed by the fighting Monday. But residents remained fearful, and many shops stayed shut.

Fifteen foreign aid workers were trapped in sented in any mechanism to decide how Afghani-Karte Seh, and there were no immediate plans to stan should be governed.

evacuate them, a relief agency official said.
The fighting has disrupted United Nations-led
efforts to arrange a peaceful transfer of power
from Mr. Rabbani to an interim anthority, which is to take place March 21.

UN officials and Afghan members of a working group trying to get agreement on the interim authority had been scheduled to fly to Kabul on Monday, but remained in Pakistan because of

A government spokesman said Monday that the Rahbani administration had decided to hreak the Islamic Coalition Council's grip on Karte Seh.

The Iranian-backed militia lost its main source of military and logistical support last month when the new Islamic Taleban militia defeated the forces of the main opposition leader Gulbud-din Hekmatyar and drove his Islamic Party out of its strongholds south of Kabul.

Mr. Hekmatyar and the northern warlord General Abdul Rashid Dustam have led an alliance trying to capture Kabul and overthrow Mr. Rabbani since January 1994. They have been held off by forces led by the president's military commander, Ahmed Shah Masoud.

Mr. Rabbani says the Taleban must be repre-

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Pakistan has told for security reasons, company officials said.

"We hope the service will be back in operation by March 15 or 20," said Zahid Hussain, regional general manager of Mohilink, a Motorola subsidiary. The U.S. telecommunications giant's service in the port city has been interrupted for

Ethnic, political and sectarian violence has

Motorola has agreed to provide Pakistan Telecom with specially designed equipment that can

cases without any possibility of a blanket monitoring of calls, sources said.

The authorities initially were understood to have asked for hand-held scanners capable of

Mr. Hussain said the equipment that was agreed upon is being sent from Germany and will be given to Pakistan Telecom.

The government also wants similar equipment for the eastern city of Labore, capital of Punjab Province, he said. He indicated that au agreement on selective monitoring in Lahore was included in the understanding reached by the two sides

bile service in about half a dozen Pakistani cities

proposal.

territory, so that Russia's bor-

der would touch India - a

long-dead, post-World War II

"For quite some time, there

have been talks with Afghani-

stan that it could give a very narrow portion of its territory to Russia so that Russia has a

direct border with India," Mr. Zhirinovsky said in an inter-

view taped for the Indian gov-

ernment television network,

Doordarshan. "And in return we shall give Afghanistan some

territory somewhere else," Mr.

Zhirinovsky said. He added lat-

er that the somewhere else

Mr. Zhirinovsky did not ad-

dress the issue of how be would

persuade the warring warlords

in Afghanistan, who fought a

10-year civil war against the So-viet Union, to oblige Russian

The Russian opposition lead-

er also could not resist a reli-

gious attack against Muslims in Hindu-dominated India: "The

Russian shops should be

flooded with high-quality Indi-an foodstuffs and consumer

goods, instead of third-class

goods from Muslim countries

like Turkey or China."

leaders on such a deal.

would be Iran.

BRIEFLY ASIA

11 Killed in Indian Election Unrest

NEW DELHI -- At least 11 people died in election-related NEW DELHI — At least II people died in electron-related violence in two Indian regions as the eastern state of Orissa went to the polls on Tuesday in a fresh test for Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Congress (I) Party.

Six people, including three candidates and a railroad police constable, were killed Monday during the first phase of local elections in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh, the police

said. At least five people died in a clash between suspected said. At least tive people clear in a classification state of Bihar, local news agencies reported. Nearly 50 people have been killed in Bihar, where the federal election commission postponed assembly elections to give the authorities time to deploy thousands of security troops. Voting is scheduled to

Bihar and Orissa are among six states holding assembly elections that are considered crucial to Mr. Rao's government. Voting began peacefully on Tuesday in Orissa, where 58,000 police officers were deployed in sensitive areas, state officials said. start on Saturday.

Tokyo Contributes to Nuclear Pact

TOKYO - Japan said on Tuesday that it would provide an initial \$5.8 million for a global consortium to underwrite a ouclear deal with North Korea.

Of that sum, \$3 million will be used for an on-site survey for the construction of light-water reactors and \$2.8 million for operating costs of the secretariat of the Korean Energy Development Organization, the chief cabinet secretary, Kozo Igarashi said in a statement.

The organization is seeking to raise \$4.5 billion to provide North Korea with light-water reactors and alternative energy supplies as pledged in a pact between Pyongyang and Washington that was signed in Geneva last October. In return, North Korea has promised to freeze its nuclear energy program, which was widely suspected of being used to produce nuclear arms.



Mr. Tsang speaking Tuesday about his nomination.

Hong Kong Chooses Finance Chief
HONG KONG — In another step toward the end of
colonial rule, Hong Kong's Scottish chief of finances is to be
replaced by a Chinese, ending 153 years of keeping the purse
strings in British bands. The communition of Donald Tsang as financial secretary all but completes a policy of transferring the rains of power from Britons to a local clite before 1997. when China is to take over.

Mr. Tsang, a Harvard-educated civil servant, will replace Sir Hamish Macleod in September, the government said. Sir Hamish, who took office in 1991, the last in a long line of British financial chiefs dating back to E. Elmslie in 1842, when the official title was colonial treasurer. Chinese also were named Tuesday to two other senior government posts previously held by British officials, director of audit and secretary for financial services.

As financial secretary, Mr. Tsang, 50, will take charge of government revenue and expenditure, and prepare the annual budget. After the appointments become effective, Governor Chris Patten will be left with just two senior British aides, Secretary for Works James Blake and Attorney General Jeremy Mathews, said a government spokeswoman, Carrie Yau. They, too, will have to retire soon to give their Chinese successors time to settle in.

VOICES From Asia

Chandrashekhar, an Indian district police chief, after officers under his command scaled entry to the village of Chandragutti, 400 kilometers northwest of Bangalore, where a weeklong festival dedicated to the Hindu goddess Renukamba began Tuesday: "It is all quiet here. There is no bar oo wership at the temple, but strictly with clothes on." (Renters)

Dewanouni, the head of the Japan Sumo Association, declaring in Tokyo that the tradition-steeped world of sumo wrestling would strike back at an influx of foreign strongmen: "Foreigners will not be actively scouted as potential sumo

Yangchen Dolkar, of the Tibetan Peace March Movement, on a monthlong march in India that the group has organized to coincide with the 36th anniversary of the failed March 10 uprising by Tibetans against Chinese rule: "It is a walk for Tibet's independence and to protest Chinese atrocities against

gurdwaras (Sikh temples) in Muslim-majority Pakistan: "Our purpose is purely religious in content. The gurdwaras are of great emotional significance to our people." (AFP)

Pakistan Reconnects Motorola

Motorola that it can resume its mobile telephone service in Karachi, which has been torn by violence, after the American company decided to allow the authorities to eavesdrop on some calls

more than two months.

killed about 700 people in Karachi last year and nearly 250 in the last two months.

be used only for selective scanning in specifie and has more than 4,000 subscribers.

over-the-air monitoring of mobile phone calls, which is not possible in the Motorola digital

Mobilink, a joint venture with private Paki-stan Mobile Communications Ltd., operates mo-

Russian Rightist Plays Map-Maker on Courtesy Call to India

By Molly Moore
Washington Past Service

NEW DELHI - fo the world according to the Russian to give up a chunk of its territo-oppositioo leader Vladimir V. ry so Russia and India could Zhrinovsky, Russia would do-nate a vast portioo of its dis-return, would compensate Afmantled military arsenal to In- ghanistan with a sliver of Iran. dia - free of charge - and

would return Pakistan and Bangladesh to Indian territory. While he was at it, Mr. Zhirinovsky would ask Afghanistan

manpower is cheaper than modern equipment in razing buildings, Beijing workmen

chipped away at a wall Tuesday that is being brought down to make room for a mall.

Though the rbetoric is play-

the outspoken maverick's threeday courtesy call on New Delhi this week.

Much to the chagrin of Prime

been somewhat embarrassed by mer for Russian members of that usually is responsible for Parliament to visit the former Soviet Union's old ally, India. The government has attempt-

ed to keep Mr. Zhirinovsky and Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao. his 10-member delegation at dinner put on by the minister of Mr. Zhirinovsky decided to arm's length, making them the state for external affairs. He has take the Indian leader up oo a guests of the Indian Council for

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Next Special Heading

Around Paris

ing well in the Indian press, the general invitation he made dur-official Indian hierarchy has ing a trip to Moscow last sum-the Ministry External Affairs ghanistan give up some of its sponsoring artists and arrang-ing musical exchanges. Mr. Zhirinovsky's only offi-

cial government function was a been meeting with members of the Indian Parliament, including leaders of the body's more liberal parties. Mr. Zhirinovsky, leader of

the Liberal Democratic Party and often viewed as far more powerful than his party's 60 seats in the 447-member Russian Parliament would indicate, offered several of his own novel ideas for improving Indo-Rus-

"Look at these fools in Moscow disbanding armies and destroying so many tanks, fighters, bombers and battleships, and missiles, under American pressure," Mr. Zhirinovsky said in an interview with one of India's leading political journalists, Shekhar Gupta. "Instead, if they had any sense in their drunken beads, they should send them all to India, free."

He added, "From a geopolitical point of view, it is very, very good for Russia if India becomes a superpower. That is wby the West is putting pressure on your nuclear program."

During the Cold War, the former Soviet Union was India's largest foreign supplier of military arms.

Playing to his Indian audi-ence. Mr. Zhirinovsky told journalists that he believed Pakistan and Bangladesh should be returned to Indian territory.

"When I was born in 1946, there was only one India, no Pakistan," he said shortly after his arrival here Sunday, "In 1947, it was India and then a partition took place on a rei-gious principle. What for? Then Bangladesh separated. Who needs all this? I would like to see India become one again be-

In the same breath, Mr. Zhir- Taiwan.

Taiwan Practices War **Near Chinese Coastline**

TAICHUNG, Taiwan Taiwan made public on Tuesday a five-day military exercise in an area facing China, but the army's chief said it was not related to charges that Beijing re-cently moved weapons ocarer to Taiwan

The army commander in chief, Lee Chen-lin, said the exuary of missile bases to Fujian, the Chinese province nearest

Raghunandan L. Bhatia, the Indian minister of state for external affairs, after India offered to pay for the upkeep of

NAVY: U.S. Admiral Warns of China's Growing Scapower Continued from Page 1

to and from Japan, South Ko- of rapid economic growth. rea, Taiwan and Hong Kong

northern part of the South Chi-na Sea and strengthened their emize. They have stated that claim over the Spratly Islands they want a power-projection, in the southern part, close to blue water navy capability. I Southeast Asia, hy building permanent structures on Mischief Reef in an area claimed by the Philippines, Malaysia and Vietnam.

On Monday China and the water navy capaninty. I expect they are going to get it. The admiral, on a visit here, said that China's emergence as a major military power "makes it extremely critical for all of us.

some Western analysts estimate of this region."
that actual spending may be as

He said that such a policy of

much as several times higher.
Admiral Macke appeared to and serves as a highway for the accept China's military build-flow of industrial raw materials up as an inevitable consequence

rea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.
In 1974, Chinese forces seized the Paracel Islands in the northern part of the South Chi-

Vietnam.

On Monday, China announced it would increase the defense hudget by nearly 15 percent this year. Though one official said that this was well below the rate of inflation, and was analysis estimate.

cooperative engagement was in China one of our friends," he the best interests of the Chinese said. "We can't confront them. was also dependent on regional stability.

a port call in China soon. It would be the first since the crushing of the student movement by the Chinese military in

closer military cooperation between the United States and

This would include practice for combined disaster relief op-erations that could lead to joint maneuvers and eventual Chial exercises in the region.

"What we have to do is make mote peace."

because their economic growth we can't isolate them. We don't need a security treaty or any-The admiral confirmed that just need to work with them, to thing like that with China We the U.S. Navy planned to make stay engaged in a dialogue."

Despite concerns about long-term Chinese intentions toward the region, most Southeast Asian nations seem to support. He said that he hoped to visit efforts to draw China into regu-Beijing later in the year and lar discussions on security wanted to help lay the basis for problems. The admiral said that he was

a strong advocate of multilater-al exercises between Asia-Pacific nations because "they help build transparency, confidence and understanding of capabilinese participation in multilater ties and intentions between militaries that I think helps pro-

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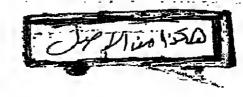
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NORTH AMERICA



U.S. Effort Fails to Calm Bosnia-Croatia Pact Concern

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

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ZAGREB, Croatia — The announcement of a military alliance between Bosnia and Croatia to oppose rebel Serbs has increased concern among United Nations officials and Western nations about the possibility of all-out war if President Franjo Tudjman goes through with his threat to expel the 12,000 UN peacekeepers from Croatia on March 31.

The new agreement was "in fact a preparation and an agreement on how to act if the situation starts developing" toward broader and fiercer hostilities after the March 31 deadline, said Kresimir Zubak, the Croatian president of the Muslim-Croat federation set up in Bosnia with United States backing one year ago.

A U.S. attempt to persuade Mr. Tudjman to allow the UN peacekeepers to stay on ended Monday with no visible sign of a hreakthrough. Indeed, Croatian and Bosnian military leaders announced their pact just as Assistant Secretary

of State Richard C. Holbrooke was meeting with Mr. Tudjman in what was billed as a last-hour attempt to avoid renewed fighting. The State Department in Washington denied that the encounter had been a failure.

But a UN spokesman, Chris Gunnes, registered "increasing concern" Tuesday at violations

NEWS ANALYSIS

of the year-old cease-fire in Croatia, saying there was an "unacceptable degree" of military activity by both Croatian government forces and Serbian rebels.

"The risk of a resumption of hostilities in Bosnia is higher than ever," Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said at a news conference Tuesday in Paris, where officials from France, Germany and Britain met to assess inconclusive efforts to persuade President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia to recognize Bosnia and Croana in return for an end to economic sanctions against Belgrade.

plomacy, the players in the Balkans are all ma-

European officials said the moves were all part "very subtle politics" and brinksmanship before the expiration of the Security Council mandate under which UN peacekeepers police a cease-fire line between the Croatian Army and rebel Serbs who seized 30 percent of the country in the 1991 civil war.

The pact was struck by Generals Janko Bobetko of the Croatian Army, Rasim Delic of the Bosnian government's mostly Muslim army and Tihomir Blaskic of the Bosnian Croatian militia.

But, within hours of the announcement, Croats and Bosnian Muslims seemed already to be differing over what it meant. Croatian newspapers said the pact had established a joint headquarters. But Fjup Ganic, the Bosnian vice president, denied the reports, saying: "Generals elgrade. will meet more frequently and exchange infor-Against the background of such uncertain di-mation. But no new institutions were formed."

Up until early 1994, Bosnia's Muslims and neuvering for whatever advantage they can through whatever high-stakes plays they can a federation that has usually been regarded as shaky. Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said that leaders of the federation - Mr. Zubak and Mr. Ganic - would meet in Bonn on Wednesday and Thursday to "clear away obstacles to the full implementation of the

■ UN Offer on Croatia

Belgian Probe Seizes

Data From Dassault

Not Accused, Company Says

UN officials say that the United Nations is offering to change its peacekeeping mission in Croatia to keep thousands of troops in place and avert a second Serbian-Croatian war, according to an Associated Press report from Zagreh.

According to officials who spoke on condition of anonymity, the United Nations is offering to replace peacekeeping troops on the 1,125-kilo-meter (700-mile) Serhian-Croatlan front line with unarmed monitors. If the monitors and unarmed and limited only to reporting what they see, Croanan troops would have a freer hand to

reportedly told investigators

that a French defense contrac-

Dassault Belgique is a hold-ing company with no ues to Agusta, Mr. Herman said, while SABCA had done only "mar-

ginal" subcontracting on the

because we are not accused,"

"We have no denial to make

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Athens Wants Ankara Censured

ATHENS - Greece urged the European Union on Tuesday to call a special meeting of its foreign ministers and to condemn Turkey after Ankara indicated that it would annex

northern Cyprus if the divided island joined the EU.
In Brussels, a day after the EU and Turkey agreed to form a customs union, the EU reacted to Turkey's hard-line stance, saying that Ankara has no say in whether Cyprus becomes an EU member.

On Monday, Foreign Minister Murat Karayalcin of Turkey said that Ankara would not let the EU start membership talks without a prior solution to the division of Cyprus. Without that, he said, Ankara will annex the Turkish-occupied northern half of Cyprus, letting the Greek side join the EU. (AP)

New Pressure to Close Chernobyl

BRUSSELS - The European Union will send a delegation to Ukraine next month to put pressure on the government to

shut the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, officials said.

The delegation, led by the French environmental minister. Michel Barnier, will urge the Kiev government to fulfill a pledge it made in October to do all it can to close the site. In exchange for that pledge, the European Union promised \$125 million in aid to help finance the closure of the facility. (AFP)

Ban on Veal Crates Is Predicted

LONDON - A British minister returned from a tour of EU capitals on Tuesday to declare that the widery criticized system of keeping calves in veal crates was on the way out. "I believe that sympathy for an EU-wide han on veal crates has consolidated and that the writing is on the wall for this production system," said Angela Browning, the junior agriculture minister. The system is banned in Britain but it is widely used in Continental Europe. (Reuters)

Luxembourg to Sign U.S. Air Pact

LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg plans to sign an "open skies" aviation agreement with the United States this week.

the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg said. Ambassador Clay Constantinou said Luxembourg would sign amendments to a civil aviation treaty between the two countries in Washington on Thursday and Friday. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday, March 8:

BRUSSELS: The European Commission debates a report by Leon Brittan, the external trade commissioner, on tax-free zones, and a statement from Manuel Marin, the commissioner for relations with the Mediterranean, on a partnership deal between the EU and the Mediterranean hasin countries.

BRUSSELS: President Eduardo Frei of Chile visits the European Commission. BRUSSELS: Emma Bonino, the fisheries commissioner,

meets Fisheries Minister Michael Jack of Britain. BRUSSELS: Christos Papoutsis, commissioner for small

husinesses, receives François Perigot president of the Euro-pean employers' federation UNICE. BRUSSELS: Monika Wulf-Mathies, the commissioner for

regional affairs, and Franz Fischler, the agriculture commissioner, meet with Interior Minister Mauri Pekkarinen of Finland to discuss the Finnish plan for structural funds.

BRUSSELS: Christos Papoutsis, the commissioner for small husinesses, meets with the Danish environment minis-Sources: Agence Europe, AFP. ter, Svend Auken.

Jospin Casts French Voter Net Widely

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Socialist presidential candidate, Lionel Jospin, unveiled an electoral platform Tuesday designed to appeal to a broad bloc, including Communists, environmentalists, women and immigrants.

In reaching out to every faction, Mr. Jospin apparently is hoping to make a respectable election showing and perhaps lay the foundation for a future Socialist Party revival.

Bidding to bring back leftist voters who have deserted the party, his program called for stronger government intervention, new taxes on capital. movements and investment income, and a shorter work week without loss in pay. Mr. Jospin has also opposed new privatizations in the government-controlled sector of France's economy.

To tackle youth unemployment, Mr. Jospin called for public works programs, notably in housing, and cuts in government payroll levies on low-paying jobs.

His proposals included a new super ministry for environment and planning, an affirmative action program for wemen and, for young people, alternative draft service in welfare work.

Instead of the hard-line immigration policies of the pre-sent government, Mr. Jospin said, automatic French na-tionality should be restored for any child born on French

To curb what he called speculative short-term investment, he called for a tax on capital flows over periods shorter than 10 days. Most bankers contend that such a measure is not feasible be- making a new bid for the pres-

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

France's minister of culture,

who fought a spirited battle last year to banish foreign expres-sions from the French language.

particularly English ones.

found an unexpected ally Tnes-

day in a Republican congress-

man from Wisconsin, Tohy

Mr. Roth said after meeting

with Mr. Toubon that the min-

ister had been "misunderstood

and misjudged" because of me-dia reports about language po-

lice and heavy fines for anyone

trying to adulterate the lan-

gnage of Racine and Corneille.

common language with Mr. Toubon, figuratively speaking. Besides English, the congress-

man speaks the Swabian dialect

of German, but no French. The

minister, Mr. Roth said, wants

only to do for French what he is

trying to do for the English lan-

official language of the United

The legislator said he found a

Roth

PARIS - Jacques Toubon,



Lionel Jospin feeling the heat as he announced his campaign platform as candidate for French president.

cause investors would simply to encourage more invest-transfer their activities to oth-er countries — in order to pay for increased social benefits

Mr. Jospin also said that be wanted to raise taxes on capital gains — largely exempted. logical and more hroadly de-by recent French governments signed to offer government re-

But the overriding thrust of his manifesto was less ideo-

Giscard Bars Bid for Presidency

French-U.S. Allies on the Language Front

PARIS — Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former presi-dent of France, said on Tuesday he had decided against

Language Task Force. He was in Paris to attend a discussion

at the Sorbonne on Language

overwhelming majority of Americans want a national pol-

icy that identifies English as our official language," Mr. Roth said at the meeting. Yet, today, he added, "Americans are los-

ing the traditional commitment

to a common language. Ameri-

ca is fast becoming a society

Mr. Roth said he was seeking

to eliminate hundreds of mil-

lions of dollars of spending on

bilingual education. Already, he said, 30 million Americans

speak no English at all, and the number is growing. "We cannot

afford to consign yet another

generation to the economic

prison created by poor English

But other speakers, from Paraguay, Spain and Mexico.

strongly defended bilingualism.
Mr. Roth said that in no way

divided by language.

skills," he said.

mr. Roth is the author of a Mr. Roth said that in no way did he wish other languages to be abolished in North America.

"Every survey shows that an

and the Law.

idency in the April-May vote. In a television interview, he said that the matters be felt to be important had not found resonance during the cam-

States. He is also the chairman to have one official language how an American would feel it of the Congressional English and that this should be English. he bought medicine and found

Although Mr. Toubon's project to banish foreign expres-

sions was attacked and ridi-

culed last year, Mr. Roth said, "I found him to be an intelli-

gent man with some great ideas." He added that the min-

ister was right to be concerned

about a huge influx of Holly-

television programs.

wood-produced movies and

Language is the key to cul-

ture, and to economic and polit-

ical importance in the world,

Mr. Roth said. "Once we lose the common glue of language, nothing will be able to put our country together again."

Last August, the Constitu-tional Council, which among

other things rules on the consti-

the bulk of Mr. Toubon's pro-

posals. But it upheld the gov-

ernment's right to enforce

French as the language for offi-

Yves Marek, an official of the

Ministry of Culture, said it was

cial communications.

tutionality of laws, threw out immigrants or their children,

logical to insist that all con- litically incorrect and criticize tracts, government documents him. "I know how difficult it is

and consumer information be to take an unpopular stand," he

Mr. Jospin said at a news conference that his ambition was to be elected as a "citizen That phrase distanced him

sponses to a range of grass-roots lobbies. Emphasizing

his down-to-earth approach,

from the regal style associated with President François Mitterrand, whose 14-year presidency has discredited the Socialist Party so badly that Mr. Jospin is given near-zero chances of becoming his suc-cessor. Although actually leading in many polls, with roughly 24 percent of the vote, Mr. Jospin is expected to lose heavily in a run-off ballot against either leading conservative candidate, Jacques Chirac or Edouard Balladur.

But Mr. Jospin has performed well in rallying Socialist morale since he was belatedly chosen as a candidate last month after Jacques Delors, the former head of the European Commission, decided

Mr. Jospin, 57 — a former minister of education emerged as the man who could help a new generation take over from the old guard protected by Mr. Mitterrand.

Mr. Jospin avoided any ref-erence to Mr. Mitterrand on Tuesday except a tribute to his efforts to promote European unity. That theme is the main plank of a foreign policy portance alongside the list of proposals showing the Socialist hunger for new ideas.

Reflecting the dubious legacy of Mr. Mitterrand's years, Henri Emmanuelli, the party leader, was in court Tuesday on charges of overseeing illicit funding for the Socialists.
France's conservative parties, too, are involved in investiganons about similar violations. but the Socialists have borne the hrunt of criminal charges.

he bought medicine and found

that the instructions were in a language he did not under-

He added that most people

were behind Mr. Toubon's initiative, and that there was a

political consensus on the sub-

ect. "Our language comes from

the people, not from the elite

That is why there is such a

strong attachment to it," he said. Having a single language

united the country and helped

assimilate immigrants, Mr.

Mr. Roth agreed. In the first great wave of immigration to the United States around the

turn of the century, he said, the

common use of English united

while the modern concept of

"hyphenated Americans'

speaking a variety of languages

threatens to destroy America's

principle of unity from many.

many people find his views po-

Mr. Roth acknowledged that

International Herald Tribune tor also paid 10 million French francs (\$2 million) to the party. BRUSSELS - The police Aerospatiale, the rival hidder seized documents from the that Agusta beat out for the Brussels offices of the Dassault helicopter contract, denied last aviation company and its Bel-gian affiliate as part of a corweek having made any pay-ments to the Socialists.

ruption investigation that has shaken the government and brought calls for the resignation of Willy Claes as the secretarygeneral of NATO, Dassault officials said Tuesday.

By Tom Buerkle

They said the police searched the offices of Dassault Belgique Aviation and its 53 percentowned Belgian subcontractor, Société Anonyme Belge de Construction Aéronautique, or SABCA, said Gabriel Herman, finance director of Dassault

Mr. Herman said the police took documents related to Agusta, the Italian company whose alleged "gift" of 51 mil-lion Belgian francs (\$1.8 million) to the Flemish Socialist Party after winning an 8 billionfranc helicopter order is at the center of the corruption investi-

A former Socialist official

SABCA won two Belgian defense contracts in 1989, to mod-ernize electronics on F-16 fighter planes and to modernize Mirage fighters, Mr. Herman Mr. Claes helped negotiate

Agusta order.

Mr. Herman said.

the 1988 Agusta contract as economics minister at the time. He has faced calls to resign from the Belgian media and some political leaders since he reversed his denials two weeks ago and acknowledged that he who has acknowledged taking had been aware of offers to the money from Agusta in 1989 has Socialists from Agusta.

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THE WORLD'S DATA NEWSPAPER

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Italy's Senate Passes Dini's Emergency Budget

but that the United States had in French. He said he wondered said.

ROME - Prime Minister Lamherto Dini's emergency budget for 1995 easily won a vote of approval in the Italian Senate on Tuesday despite op-position from the center-right Freedom Alliance bloc of his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi.

Senators voted, 179 to 91 with seven abstentions, to back the 20 trillion lire (\$12 billion) package, made up mainly of tax increases and intended to keep
Italy's deficit within target.

It now passes to the Chamber

of Deputies, where a far closer outcome is likely in a vote expected on Thursday. A "yes" vote in the lower house would make the budget law. Mr. Dini, a former central

installed to head a stopgap "government of experts" in lanuary, appealed m vain to Mr. Berlusconi's coalition before the vote to drop its opposi-

He gave what amounted to 2 promise to resign by the end of April, saying in a statement that he believed reforms to Italy's costly state pension system, the last item on his government's four-point agenda, could be passed by Parliament by then.

A similar split in the party in the Chamber of Deputies, where the far-left Communist Re-establishment Party has 39 seats, would significantly boost Mr. Din's chances of victory. Mr. Berlusconi, speaking as "without our votes." He said the result would illus-

trate what he called a plot to subvert the result of the general election he won last March and "consign Italy to the Communists and their allies." Mr. Berlusconi has pushed

for a new election to be called since he resigned, arguing that the Northern League mutiny betraved voters. Ex-Minister's Assets Held

An Italian court on Tuesday ordered the seizure of assets worth up to 1.9 trillion lire from the former health minister. Francesco De Lorenzo, and as-

from Rome. The Court of Accounts, the

Mr. 17ml, a control wished on a trace of a trace of a trace of the scheme that pushed up the cost ing home, the official said.

budget would get through but of medicines, Reuters reported

body that reviews Italy's finances, said it decided on the amount after calculating the "fiscal damage" caused by corruption that occurred while Mr. De Lorenzo headed the ministry from 1989 to 1993.

German President to Asia ISLAMABAD, Pakistan

President Roman Herzog of Germany will start a four-day visit to Pakistan on April 4. a German Embassy official said Tuesday. He will leave for Kazakhstan on April 9 and later the Senate voted on a television sociates involved in a bribe visit Uzbekistan before return-

Dollar Down, Yen Up

Again the dollar is falling dramatically in relation to its two powerful com-petitors, the yen and the Deutsche mark. The immediate question is what the United States, meaning the Federal Reserve Board, should do about it. The answer is: nothing. Increasing interest rates sufficiently to affect the foreign exchange markets would hugely in-crease the risk of a recession. But be warned: A falling currency can result in higher interest rates even if the Federal Reserve does nothing

Europeans frequently express great irritation at the American habit of ignoring the dollar's troubles. The prevalent view in America, except among a small number of experts, is that other currencies rise and fall hut, like the horizon, the dollar remains fixed. Perhaps this time there is more justification than usual for this self-ceniered perspective. Although the dollar is falling against the strongest currencies overseas, it is rising against the Canadian dollar and especially the Mexican peso. In terms of American trade, all of these contradictory movements average out to something a good deal less startling than a singleminded focus on the yen might suggest.

But trade, unfortunately, is not the only criterion by which Americans have to measure their currency. They bave

largely hecause of the federal budget deficit, will require as much as \$200 hillion in foreign capital this year. If foreigners come to think of the dollar as a risky currency, they will demand high interest before they send their money to America. That would force rates up regardless of the Federal Reserve's wishes.

are the first the first of the

More important, it is not just the American dollar that has come loose. A dangerous epidemic of instability has hroken out worldwide, in which each currency's weaknesses are affecting the others. The disastrous slide of Mexico's peso is contributing to the decline of the dollar, just as the devaluation of the Spanish peseta is unsettling the Europe-an Monetary System. The rise of the yen is a much greater threat to Japan than the corresponding drop of the dollar is to America, for the impact on Japan's

exports will be severe.

The world's rich countries are rapidly integrating their economies as the flows of trade and investment continue to increase. But these countries have different values and follow sharply different policies. Because they are making little progress in reconciling this contradiction, they must periodically go through damaging upheavals in the currency markets. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now a 'Social Summit'

Even the most ardent advocates of the United Nations may wonder what the organization is doing running yet another mass conference, this one designed to assemble heads of state, on a "soft" global topic. The sbort answer is that the conference on social development taking place this week in Copenhagen is the sort of thing the United Nations does at the behest of its disadvantaged majority. But bow well this "social summit" actually serves to "improve the lot of people everywhere" is something else again.

The difficulty lies in the premise on which these big, rich-poor, North-South conferences are called. It is that problems of poverty, unemployment and "social integration" — the Copenhagen agenda — can best be tackled by collective international efforts. But the developed countries already have a full set of ioternational institutions, organized functionally and controlled mostly by themselves, to mediate their relations with the less developed. The latter, finding both their powers in these institutions and their rewards disappointing, keep trying to find another forum for a breakthrough. They may have moral leverage oo the developed, but oot much political leverage and oot much economic leverage, either.

No doubt everyone has something to learn in Copenhagen. Almost everyone needs to become more aware of the billion-plus people most forsaken. The summit may arm some participants with superior arguments and prestige to bring to bear in policy and resource dehates back bome. The large goal of the conference to focus more foreign aid and more poor-country domestic spending on buman oeeds can use a boost.

But at this relatively late date since a bundred-odd nations became independent and found themselves poor after World War II, there are not many mysteries about what it takes to get ahead in the world. It is not moral exhortation and it is oot foreign aid, which looks to

be declining anyway.

An educated and healthy citizenry' mightily helps. The rule of law and respect for buman rights are civilizing forces that draw a country into the broader world. To be at peace and to have society organized in a way reflecting that conditioo is a boon. Economic systems that barness the energies of individual free enterprise lure capital, public and private, and create jobs and growth. These are the basics that the folks at Copenhagen can't afford to ignore.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mischief in Slovakia

Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar of Slovakia would like to lead his country into the European Unioo and NATO, but be is pursuing policies that disqualify a country for membership in either. Mr. total earnings. Currently at about 6 per-meciar, a former Communist Party boss cent, the tax for newspapers with foreign who returned to power last November for the third time since 1989, seems intent on stifling independent voices in the press, television and radio. His first official act was to put party cronies in charge of radio, televisioo and the state agency responsible for the media. The new boss of state radio cut back on news coverage and eliminated programs that allowed

unfettered discussion of political issues. Two weeks ago, after the Slovakian radio's Washington correspondent, Peter Susko, reported that a Mediar trade delegation to the United States appeared poorly prepared, be was ordered home and the Washington office was closed.

The few newspapers struggling to stay

investors would jump 30 to 50 percent, putting most of them out of business. Papers that the Ministry of Culture declares "commercial" would be hit with a 25 percent tax, while party papers supporting Mr. Meciar would be untouched. Slovaks are courageously balking. Eighty radio staff members signed a let-ter protesting Mr. Susko's recall, and more than 100,000 citizens signed a petition last week charging the government with violating freedom of speech. Mr. Meciar should roll back the restrictive steps. Pluralism and a free press are not optional conditions for acceptance into

the ranks of the Western democracies. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Gamblers Ought to Pay

Now that so many banks have shifted from lending into proprietary trading, capital safeguards are less reassuring. Worse, the problem of "moral hazard" is amplified. A bank that can rely on taxpayers to bail it out before it capsizes is far more likely than a bank witbout insurance to take a Barings-like punt in some derivatives market.

By letting Barings sink, the Bank of England bas at least helped to puncture the notion that any famous bank can rely on public money to protect it from its own mistakes. It would be better still if the sinking of Barings encouraged governments to think anew about the merits of "narrow banking," This is the idea under which governments would fence off and insure only the safer parts of a

bank's activities, leaving investors to shoulder fully the risks they run by seeking higher returns through proprietary

trading and other such activities. Deposit insurance? Moral hazard? Narrow banking? Some will say after Barings that all of this misses the point, that the villain of the piece is "derivatives." They are wrong. Options, swaps, futures and the like are sometimes complicated. They can be highly leveraged, which allows people to take big bets with small amounts of capital. But they are as much ways to reduce risk as to increase it, and so should not and cannot be stamped out. The job of governments is not to stop people from taking risks, hut to make sure that when gambles fail it is the gamblers that suffer and not the wider public. That is the moral of the bank that disappeared.

— The Economist (London).



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Sound People Programs and Sound Economies, Too

WASHINGTON—It is ironie that at a time when social programs are under increasing scrutiny in most countries of the industrial world, there is increasing evidence from the developing world of just how effective investment in basic health, education and early child-

hood development can be. During the last generation, advances in the human condition in the developing countries have been nothing less than phe nomenal. Life expectancy has increased by more than 50 percent, from 40 to 63 years. Literacy rates have doubled, as have incomes per person. A disease like smallpox, which was killing 5 million people a year in the 1950s, has been eradicated.

The ultimate gauge of progress is that a child born today in the developing world is half as likely to die before the age of 5 and twice as likely to learn to read, and can expect more than twice the standard of living of a child born a generation ago. Much of this success is due to the sub-

stantial investments in people that the developing countries, supported by the international community, have made. The World Bank's support for social investment has increased fivefold in the last decade, to an average of more than \$3 billion a year. Now those loans are projected to grow to about \$5 hillioo a year.

By Sven Sandstrom The writer is managing director of the World Bank.

making the bank the largest external financier of health, education, nutrition and AIDS prevention in the world today.

The reason for this heavy emphasis on investment in people is simple: It works. Experience in country after country shows that "people programs" are not just good for human well-being, they are

good economics, too.
In the past 30 years the rapidly growing East Asian nations have achieved universal primary education; at the same time they have eliminated poverty at the fastest rate in history. In sub-Saharan Africa, by contrast, a third of all children still do not go to school, and poverty in many parts of that region is on rise. The lesson is clear. Social investment is

criocal to build a modern, market-based economy and to raise living standards. By itself, however, social investment is not enough. No country has managed to improve the quality of people's lives over the long run without economie growth. Child death rates in the 1980s fell by almost twice as much in countries where average incomes grew by more

than I percent a year as in countries where there was oo growth.

From Botswana to Chile to Indonesia, nations which have successfully carried out growth-oriented policies have also been able to expand access to health and education - and to increase jobs and wages. In countries where trade grew faster than average during the last 20 years, for example, wages grew at 3 percent a year. Where trade did oot grow, wages stagnated.

Again the lesson is clear. If the economic fundamentals are not right, simply pouring more money into social proams does not work.

Global experience also tells us that the scarce resources allocated for social programs must be used as efficiently as possible — a message resonating around the industrial countries today. In the developing countries also, too large a share of social expenditures never reach those most in need, because it is spent on high-level educational and health services to

which poor people do not have access.

A country like China, by focusing oo basic services for the poor, spends a full percentage point of GDP less on health than other nations at the same stage of development — but it achieves 10 years more of life expectancy. Increasing the impact of social programs means that a larger share of public spending must go to the poor. That is why the World Bank, in the economic reform programs it supports, is working with borrower countries not only to maintain social expenditures but also to focus them on the poor: through an em-

pbasis on primary education, basic health and the early oeeds of children.

With a billion people still in desperate poverty, social investment is at the heart of how countries prepare themselves for the 21st century and a world in which computer skills will be as important as basic literacy and numeracy, and in which rich and poor nations will be linked increasingly through trade, and

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capital and information flows.

This rapidly changing world offers tremendous opportunities for both developing and industrial countries. A quarter of industrial-country exports and some 15 million jobs are now linked to trade with the "emerging markets."

To consolidate these mutual gains, both the industrial and the developing nations need growing, competitive economies— and a healthy, well-educated citizenty. The right mix of sound people programs and sound economies will get them there. International Herald Tribune.

By Refusing to Cut the Deficit, the Parties Lead America to a Crash

By R. Taggart Murphy

TOKYO — If the Republicans I sweep the 1996 elections, adding the White House to their control of Capitol Hill, their triumph may be very short-lived. For there will be no Democrats to hlame when the day of reckoning for America's fiscal mess arrives the late 1990s.

Compound interest - interest on money borrowed to pay interest on yesterday's debts - will be the reason for the mess. The United States has been using it for two decades. But as you know if you have ever juggled credit cards to postpone going broke, the inter-

est can run away from you. There are three components of the federal budget that really matter - military spending, Medicare and interest on the national debt. In addition, Social Security. technically oot part of the budget, is central to it. The rest is, rela-

tively, small change. Democrats and Republicans are playing a game of political chicken to force each other into blurting out the truth — that unless taxes rise or Social Security and Medicare payments are cut, the country faces catastrophe.

The president played chicken in his State of the Unioo Mes-

WASHINGTON — Of the many ruses that mark the

cootinuing debate over balancing the federal budget, nooe is more

deceptive than the pretense that

Social Security can escape the

Given the sheer size of the yearly Social Security payout,

that is a fiscal impossibility.

When increases in Medicare and

the compound effect of yearly in-

flation adjustments are added to

the growing cost, you needn't be

down, the pretense became a

handy trump card for foes of the

balanced budget amendment -

especially after a late poll showed

that the 70 to 80 percent of Amer-

icans claiming to support the amendment melted to 30 percent

when asked if they would back

budget balance if it meant cutting

Social Security. 1 kept waiting for

someone to break through the

Yet in the recent Senate show-

an Einstein to figure it all out.

cutting knife.

sage by offering tax cuts and increases in military spending, while pledging to protect Social Security and Medicare.

The Republicans played chicken with the balanced budget my lips; No new taxes," Bill Clinton's decision as president-elect to tackle the deficit before "in-

Untouchable 'Entitlements' Are a Dangerous Fiction

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

pettifoggery and tell the truth. No riod the oew cootribution levels

amendment. It let them preen as deficit-cutters while buying votes with the "Contract With America," which remains a deficit-in-

creasing program.
We saw all this before, in 1981. The Reagan administration got the tax cuts it wanted, expecting that fear of financial catastropbe would force Congress to enact comparable spending cuts. But Tip O'Neili, then the speaker, was not about to save the administration's hide. He waited for the White House to make the first small ooises about cutting Social Security, then pounced.

Wounded, the Reaganites retreated, Neither party would move, America was oo the road to a \$4 trillion national debt.

The only catastrophes so far have been political, visited on those who tried to roll back the deficit — Walter Mondale's 1984 pledge to raise taxes, George Busb's 1990 retreat from "Read

one did. So bere it is.

The story begins in 1983, with

the Social Security system seri-ously underfunded. A blue-rib-

boo commissioo chaired by Alan

Greenspan worked out a rescue

plan, featuring a oew schedule of

steep payroll tax increases. Con-

gress quietly enacted the plan -

one of the few occasions in recent

years when sensible congressional

action on entitlements was not

The new tax schedule took ef-

fect, and in combination with the

Reagan income tax cuts, higher

contributions have effected a siz-

able shift of the federal tax bur-

den. A majority of taxpayers now

pay more in Social Security than

the idea of Social Security "trust

funds," since for a foreseeable pe-

Meanwhile, Congress devised

queered by demagoguery.

in income taxes.

vesting in America."

The Republicans bope that 1981 can be repeated. It cannot. That confrontation ended without a crash because the Japanese largely financed the explosion in deficit spending. But they cannot finance a second explosion. The

situation has changed too much. In 1981, dollar interest rates were high. Today they are comparatively low. Then, Japanese companies had a lot of extra cash. Today they face a cash crunch.

Then, everyone assumed that the dollar could oever be worth less than 180 yen. The dollar closed at 92.87 yen oo Monday. Because of the dollar's weakoess since 1985, Japanese life insurance companies alone have lost some \$100 billioo. They are wary about being conned into loading up again oo 30-year

government that has repeatedly trashed its own currency. True, the Japanese are no longer big players in the U.S. govern-ment securities market. But they

would generate more revenues

than would be paid out in Social

Security benefits. But these trust

The Social Security trustees

may, by law, invest these surplus

collections only in U.S. securities.

Hence, the "trust fund" accumu-

lations serve, irony of ironies, oot

to restrain the crazy rate of feder-

al borrowing but to facilitate it by

funds" have financed federal bor-

rowing and helped disguise the

true extent of the revenue short-

fall. They cootinue to do so -

appropriately, it might be argued, since Social Security payouts, es-

pecially for Medicare, drive the

deficits and in most cases exceed

the accrued value of what pen-

sioners have paid into the system.

Only if Congress completely

From the start, these "trust

serving as a sort of loan cow.

funds are accounting devices.

bonds issued by an American

are running the largest trade surplus of any country in history about \$140 billion in 1994. Since most it is denominated in dollars. most of it ends up back in the United States.

There are two crucial differences between today's dollar re-cycling and that of the early 1980s. Back then, the surplus dollars went mostly into long bonds 30-year Treasury securities and other investments of comparable maturity. Today the money is going into the shortest and most sensitive of financial instru-

ments — for example, short-term lending to American banks. A decade ago, the dollars that Japanese exporters earned were put directly into U.S. Treasury bonds or other long-term investments. Now, with exporters fac-ing a dwindling cash flow, the dollars first go through the Bank of Japan, which exchanges them for yen. The Bank of Japan then sells the dollars to Japanese banks, which lend them back to

the Americans. This means that the Japanese monetary anthorities stand between the Japanese exporters earning the dollars and the banks investing them. As a result, to

severed Social Security financ-ing from the consolidated bud-get could it be specially protect-

ents pay enough into the system

to generate their level of infla-

than most features of Americans'

rather wacky infatuation with

ways has been, Social Security is

an intergenerational social con-

tract. We who work now support

current retirees, on the under-

standing that when we retire, on-

coming generations of active

workers will support us. The sol-

vency of the system bas little to

do with the trust fund accumula-

tions and other paper assets, which are merely IOUs from one

federal agency to another and are

no more or less reliable than any

other government obligation.
It has everything, however, to

do with economic growth and productivity. As America grays and

the ratio of retired to active work-

ers grows, new measures to assure

the integrity of the generational contract will need devising. Call-

ing Social Security and Medicare

"entitlements," and pretending

that their solvency rests on eva-

nescent "trust fund" surpluses,

sounds reassuring. But labels can-

not make a shaky system sound.

That is one reason why the ten-dency to treat Social Security and

Washington Post Writers Group.

Is this alarming? No more so

tioo-pronf benefits.

quote Akio Mikuni, who runs Ja-pan's only independent credit rat-ing agency, "the funding of the U.S. deficits is now hostage to

Japan's monetary policy."
Washington should heed Mr.
Mikuni. He is a thorn in the side of the Japanese establishment and has been more consistently right than anyone else in his predictions of the fallout from the bursting of Japan's "bubble" economy of the late '80s. But his analysis would chill the Republican National Committee.

The costs of recycling dollars from Japan to finance U.S. deficits are going to go up, for Japan cannot afford to accept low in-terest rates on its dollar investments much longer. The burdens of propping up its own stock market and maintaining the illnsion that all its banks are solvent

have become too high.

The market is sliding again while bad debts are coming out into the open with the first two of what are likely to be a string of publicly financed bank bailouts.

Japan's current trade surplus will fall in the next five years. Last month, Honda announced plans to cut its exports by 60 percent. Other companies will follow, for the costs of maintain-ing unprofitable exports are be-

coming too high. Japan's surplus will shrink through decreased exports rather than increased imports. This means that there will be a smaller global capital pool available ed from the budget-paring knife.
That will oot happen, since,
again, few Social Security recipito finance American deficits. It will worsen Japan's problem of excess productioo capacity, placing further strains on the banks that have financed that capacity. The more bad debts oo the

books of Japanese banks, the fewer dollar securities they can buy. Deprived of its privileged acgovernment entitlements. As it alcess to a shrinking Japanese trade surplus, oo longer able to borrow freely in its own currency at terms to suit its convenience rather than that of its creditors, the U.S. Treasury will have to jostle with other debtor nations for a dwin-

dling pool of global capital. The Federal Reserve will be forced to raise interest rates to keep the Japanese and others investing. And the higher the rate, the more quickly the jaws of the compound-interest trap will close around the Republicans.

As they desperately fight to stave off the second great finan-cial catastrophe of the century without a Democrat in sight to blame, the Republicans may wish they had signaled to Bill Clinton in 1995 that they were willing to join him in backing away from the game of chicken. They may wish that together they had told. the nation the truth about the

country's fiscal condition. But when they realize this, it will be ton late.

The writer is author of "The Real Price of Japanese Money," a forthcoming book on the financial rela-tionship between the United States and Japan. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Algeria: Their Fear Is Well-Founded

N EW YORK — She makes women's elothes. In today's Algeria, that is a political act, and potentially a fatal one. Until last year, when she ahandoned her market stall in Algiers, 38-year-old Naima Be-

labi imported fabric from France and Italy and sewed it into beaded evening gowns or stylisb short dresses. Then, last March 10, Islamic insurgents in Algeria ordered all women to veil themselves within a week or risk becoming targets of murder. The day after the

deadline, militanis killed a 16year-old high school student who was walking to class without a head scarf. Miss Belahi, visiting the United States at the time, was afraid to return home. She neither makes nor wears the shroudlike Islamic dress that must cover

the female body. To do so, she feels, would be to signal agreement with the extremisis. She has taken refuge with a Con-necticut family and applied for political asylum.

Her case has fallen into a chaotic system that almost never considers persecution of women a basis for asylum.

Despite growing worldwide abuse of women by religious ex-tremists —not just in Algeria hut in Afghanistan, Sudan, the Gaza Strip and Saudi Arabia — the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service works from a manual that advises against accepting most sex-based elaims.

By Geraldine Brooks

Asylum seekers must show a "well-founded fear of persecu-tion." This can be based on race, religion, nationality or political views. Less commonly, it can be based on membership in a "particular social group" that is subject to abuse.

In Algeria, more than 50 women have been killed since 1992. Many more have been knifed or raped for working alongside men or for wearing Western dress. The murdered women have included a secretary who worked to support her unemployed sillings, and a 22year-old woman wearing jeans and buying cigarettes -enough to identify her to the militants as a "prostitute."

Yet when an Algerian doctor applied for asylum in America this year, saying that she had been threatened with death because she supervised male physicians, the INS case officer said that violence in Algeria was "too random" to support her claim to belong to a "particular social group" at risk.

If Algerin's violence is considered too random to warrant asylum, questions arise about countries — including a close U.S. ally, Saudi Arahia - where ahuse of women is systemic.

Substitute race for sex and the American position seems untenable. Imagine a country half hlack and half white, where

the blacks may not legally leave the house without a white's permission, or where they may be caned in the street for refusing to wear the official segregating dress. That is the situation for

women in Saudi Arabia. Last spring, some experts at Harvard Law School proposed new guidelines on asylum for women to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with the hope that they might become the basis for a fairer assessment of claims of persecution. But with anti-immigrant sentiment rampant in the Republican Congress, any attempt to liberalize INS standards is sure to meet resistance.

Asylum seekers actually constitute a tiny fraction of the people seeking admission to the United States each year. Open-ing the gate wider to persecuted women is hardly likely to result in a flood of new applicants.

By granting asylum to women like Naima Belahi, the Algerian seamstress, the United States could send a powerful message to those who distort religion to justify terror. The message would be that Americans, too, hold certain things sacred, and among them are liberty, equality, the pursuit of happiness and the right to hold one's own beliefs.

The writer, author of "Nine Parts of Desire: The Hidden World of Islamic Women," contributed this comment to The

other entitlements as untouchable sacred cows is far more dangerous to the American future than people imagine or than anyone in Congress is willing to admit.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Fighting in Cuba

NEW YORK - The Herald has a special cable despatch from Havana, dated yesterday [March 6], saying that three bands of insur-gents united near Ulloa. The Government troops surrounded them and a fierce fight ensued. Many were wounded and no less than three insurgent leaders sur-rendered to the Government. All eyes are turned to San Domingo. The Spanish war-vessels are watching for an expedition that was to have been led thence by Gomez. Undoubtedly a movement is impending in that direction.

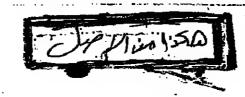
1920: An Unruly Prince LONDON - Prince Joachim-Albrecht, son of Prince Albrecht of Prussia and a cousin of the for-

mer Kaiser, was the ringleader in a violent scene in the Hotel Adlon last evening in which a Freoch

officer and his wife and another Frenchman were seriously assaulted and grossly insulted by a gang of aristocratic rowdies. For some time a number of society "patriots" have made it a custom. to congregate in the evenings in the hotel and, after alcoholic indalgence, to relieve their mortified chauvinistic feelings by sing-ing "Deutschland über Alles."

1945: Manila Massacre

MANILA — Documentary evidence has disclosed that 2,500 civilians were bayoneted or burned alive by the Japanese in the old walled city of Intramuros, within, 🧳 Manila, between February 7 and 13. Documents which confirm independent estimates by Army offi-cers of the 14th Corps revealed the worst wholesale massacre of the Pacific war. Most of the butchery occurred in the deep, dark, dank, dungeons of Fort Santiago.



Harmania analization de marcenes com engreso de la proposició de la comprese del comprese de la comprese de la comprese del comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la

JERUSALEM — The Oslo accord, flagship of the Arab-Israe-li peace flotilla, nearly foundered in the tempest of grief and rage aroused by the bombing outrage Jan. 22 at Beit Lid. The sight of the shattered bodies of 21 young Israelis shook the faith even of the most ardent believers in Arab-Isracli reconciliation.

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Settler Line

Fortunately, a quick salvage oper-ation launched under the auspices of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt kept the peace process afloat. The

Separation could help but not if it means a new version of the Berlin Wall or of South Africa's discarded Bantustans.

gravity of the situation created a new forum for crisis management. It met in emergency session in Cairo, uniting for the first time the leaders of the four signatories of Arab-Isracli peace agreements.
Its formation introduces a new

institutional dimension to the peace process. It is a departure from the doctrine of one-on-one negotiations which Israel has proclaimed more than it has observed Experience, from the armistice negotiations in 1949 to the Camp David peace talks 30 years later, shows that the parties, if they are to put aside years of hatred and distrust and reach a reasonable level of civilized discourse, need help from a third party.

The peace agreements between Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians contain interconnected clauses regarding their participation in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule. Israeli-Palestinian talks on the current stage of the Oslo accord are at an impasse, stalled by outrage over the recent terror attacks, and by the meager yield of the Gaza-Jericho stage.

The lack of material improvement and political progress has left the Palestinians dejected. The Israelis, in turn, feel deceived by the reluctance of the Palestinian Anthority to act forcefully against the botheds of terrorism in their midst.

These frustrations are aggravated by the uncertain ability of the parties to reach peaceful accommodation at the third stage of the accord.

This stage is destined to determine the final status of the occupied territories. But the Palestinians are troubled by the fact that the Israeli government has allowed continued activity in the settleBy Gideon Rafael

ments and has continued to enforce severe security measures. Add to this the difficult negotiations on the interim agreement for general elections of a Palestinian governing council, plus the redeployment of Israeli forces, and the result is a midterm crisis.

Israelis, meanwhile, are alarmed by the government's inability to halt terrorist attacks. The people are confused by their government's unsteady course and distressed over the increasingly bold agitation of forces opposed to the Oslo agreement. Unless the Israeli government,

now at its own midterm point, can convince its public that the peace process has reached the point of no return, it jeopardizes its own chances in the next elections. It is traditional for Arab and Isracli negotiators, when encountering a stalemate, to prevaricate and procrastinate instead of tackling it expeditiously. Unfortunately, in the Middle East, time is not a great healer. The longer a deadlock lasts,

the faster the prospects of peace are likely to recede. The current negotiations, if they are to be put back on track, should be streamlined by telescoping the interim and final stages. Those provisions which, in the course of implementing the Gaza-Jericho phase, have proven ineffective or superfluous should be discarded.

The idea of physical separation between the occupied territories

and Israel proper is gaining ground in the public mind, and in governmental planning.

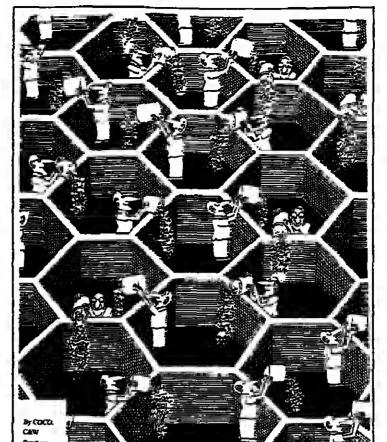
If by separation is meant the crection of an impenetrable obstacle - a kind of Berlin Wall - then it, too, will eventually crumble. If advocates of separation really mean segregation — the creation of a Bantustan in the Holy Land then this will suffer the same fate as its Sonth African original.

But if the idea of separation is meant to initiate a process of setting future political boundaries, then this should be made clear now. For it could reassure the Arab side of Israel's readiness to cede territory in exchange for a secure peace, as in the case of Israel's treaties with Egypt and Jordan. Giving some idea now of what lines may be drawn could simplify matters for the Pales-tinian antonomous region and the Israeli military forces.

It will not be easy for the Israeli government to convince the public, especially in its present somber mood, that the partition of the country is the only workable solution promising peaceful co-exis-tence — in national freedom and personal dignity.

At the ministerial meeting of the

four peace partners — Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian authority - held last month in Washington, the Palestinian Authority promised to undertake a vigorous campaign against those who deal in terror. Israel vowed to address Palestinian economic and political concerns - such as resuming the



regulated movement of people, goods and commerce.

Added to President Bill Clinton's ledge of economic assistance and intensified political engagement welcome change from recent American diplomatic timidity these commitments contain the

elements necessary to overcome the midterm crisis.

The writer is former director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Notions. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

consideration, if not always approv-

The Scandinavian countries and

al, of his proposals.

Tail of Ox and Head of Goat And Pass the Fish Eyes, Too

By Nsedu Onyile

WASHINGTON —I have experienced a lot of changes as a first-generation Nigerian in America. None of them has been bigger than eating. When I am eating fish, I do not want it disguised as a square or rectangle with hread or flour covering it, I want to eat my fish from head to tail. There is something about that variety in texture that

MEANWHILE

positively enhances the art of eating. It prevents you from rushing your meal since you have to be very careful while crushing the bones. This is an experience I cannot and do not

want to give up.

Take away the fast foods, the pizzas, desserts, butter, mayonnaise, steak, fish fillet, chicken breast, mashed potatoes, gravy, eggs and everything that an average person in this society enjoys to eat. Leave me to the oddities of our culture.

We do not have steak or fish or chicken dinners; we have cow leg and ox tail and smoked fish and snail and shrimp and cow skin and cow stomach and game meat and cow tongue. There are so many different flavors and textures combined into a big pot of amazing stew (do not think in terms of beef stew - it is not the same at all). There are different ways to eat this: over rice, with fufu, with boiled vam and so on.

After 10 years of living in America, my acquired taste has not changed, All my friends are great cooks and, for reasons best known to my inner child, I cannot refuse a meal that reminds me of home.

I will easily turn down a nice juicy steak but cannot look away from a pot of ox tail.

Canada have an excellent track re-One friend always gives me a cord of foreign policies motivated by high moral values. To this group whole pot of ox tail, never just a serving, and I eat until the pot is should now be added South Africa empty. See, every cow has one tail, under Nelson Mandela. Perhaps so, to get a pot of ox tail, you must these countries can jointly become go through a lot of cows! Now, how co-sponsors of these proposals at can I refuse such a rare delicacy?

This same friend has another specialty. In a very big pot, he combines. crabs, mussels, lobsters, clams, shrimps, conch meat, oysters, okra. corn, carrots and potatoes with beer and spices. You will never catch me eating a boring fish fillet, for the intricacy involved in cracking, crunching, sucking, using special equipment to reach for the meat,

adds pleasure to the act of eating. The other day at work, a Nigerian co-worker was chowing down from up days. He must have understood the look in my eyes as he handed me the bowl with instructions to take a few and put the rest in the refrigerator. So I took four feet, concluding that to be few enough. But after the fourth piece, I was on my way back

to the refrigerator for more. I was discussing the impossibility of giving up the foods that I grew up with, and a friend told me that since slavery is over, we should triumphantly avoid those meat parts that the slave masters gave to the slaves after eating the "good" parts.

But, in my part of Nigeria, the socalled good parts are actually nothing special, available to everybody, while the head of goat or fish is strictly for the heads of household. In the restaurants, the heads and tails of big catfish are reserved for important patrons. At a party, there is a special recipe prepared with the intestines, feet, tongue, ears, of cows and goats; you can identify the important personalities by observing who is offered a bowl of this specialty. Oh, the irony of life!

Let me tell you about the goat head. Where I come from, the women fix and serve it in a big platter but only the men are enritled to eat it. As a child, I fantasized about the taste of the goat head and could not wait for an opportunity to eat one.

Now, in a total declaration of independence, I buy goat from the slaughterhouse, fix the head first, and sit down to catch up on missed years. While I am saying, "I wish my father could see me now," my husband is saying, "The eyes are staring at you!". I eat every bit of this delicacy, appreciating what those men enjoyed in

our sunny yard back in Nigeria.

My health? You can spend a day
with me and describe me as being on a starvation diet; on a different day, you can describe me as a glut-ton. The difference really is what kind of food is available.

One advantage to my "un-American" diet: The other day at work someone had stolen my lunch from the refrigerator, so I announced that was missing my monkey brains (I lied). In a few minutes, my lunch was returned to me untouched.

The writer is a sergeant at the Washington D.C. Department of Corrections and a nursing student at Northern Virginia Community Colthis big bowl of chicken feet in a lege. She contributed this comment well-seasoned sauce. While others to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Niche for Humans

Paradoxically, it is comforting to know that in the technological frenzy of the derivatives markets there is still room for the human element.

How could Barings, a small bank, run up commitments of \$27 billion, a significant figure even for the Japanese share markets, without the counterparties reacting? Has greed stifled common sense?

Scams or excesses can never be entirely prevented, but by keeping their ears close to the ground for market gossip, regulatory authori-ties and banks can help to prevent them. Is there enough personal contact and dialogue between the young computer wheeler-dealers to help them form commonsensical judgments? Maybe not. The human element should be reinforced.

FREDERIC DELOUCHE

Old News About Iraq

Regarding "Ex-Aide Says CIA Helped Arm Iraq in '80s" (Feb. 6): So what is new about the fact that

the Bush and Reagan administra-tions illegally armed Iraq before the Gulf War? Alan Friedman laid it all out in his book "Spider's Web" two years ago. The U.S. press, rather than uncovering this story, seems to think it is better to let the truth behind America's pro-Saddam policy go down the memory hole.

JOSEPH M. GUERRA.

'Moral' Sponsors at the UN Regarding "The World Needs a Hu-nanitarian Right to Intervene" (Opin-

ion, Jan. 25) by Ingvar Carlsson: Mr. Carisson's proposal for a refined second look at the right of

ple of nonintervention in the do-mestic affairs of states, not only shows the complexity of what is at stake but provides a road map to where the international community

should be headed. The notion of civilized conduct has been abused in the past to foster spurious claims of racial superiority. was often used to mask brazen displays of "might makes right." The pendulum has now swung too far in the opposite direction, and governments get away with scandalons behavior in dealing with their citizens. Mr. Carlsson has done the international community an enormous service by drawing attention to the need to correct the situation.

The refusal of the UN Security Council to act on the many admirable proposals put forward by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali shows the need for a supplementary self-determination, and the princi- formula that can ensure adequate

the United Nations, A. BOLAJI AKINYEMI, London. The writer is o former Nigerian

foreign minister. Letters intended for publication will be addressed "Leaers to the

Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited ma-



Hyundai Business Group, with over US\$ 58 billion in sales, continues to grow in a wide spectrum of business areas. From next

generation 256M DRAM chips to satellite communications, creating tomorrow's global information superhighway. From a full line of passenger cars to all types of commercial vehicles. From machine tools to the magnetic levitation train, the ideal mass transit system of

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than 30 R&D centers, working together, creating innovative synergies, innovative products.

U.S. Offers Women's Aid Plan

Goal Is Expansion of Education Worldwide

By Barbara Crossette

COPENHAGEN - In a speech Tuesday strongly suggesting that social development is often better accomplished by private organizations than governments and that poverty will not end until the lives of women are improved, Hillary Rodham Clinton told a United Nations conference here that the United States is about to begin a new international aid program for women's education.

"Tomorrow, as part of International Women's Day, it will be my honor to announce a major new United States commitment to expand education opportunities for poor girls on three continents," said Mrs. Clinton, who began her visit to Copenhagen and the World Summit for Social Development on Tuesday morning with a hrief appearance with Bella Abzug, a leading women's rights advocate, before a friendly audience of women's groups from around the world.

No details have been released here about the size or cost of the initiative, hut Mrs. Clinton took into account opposition to foreign aid when she said that "as my hushand said in a speech last week, governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism."

increasing the economic power of women is a recurrent theme at this conference, and the multitude of smaller meetings taking place around it. Noeleen Heyzer, a Malayasian with experience in Asian women's organizations who was recently named director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women, said that this is because women are so obviously the most destitute

people in many countries. Because the focus here is on poverty, we say that the continued feminization of poverty as we go into the next century is not acceptable." she said in an interview. "When we are generating new wealth and new poverty simultaneously, we have to find ways to improve the condition of

Concrete proposals are taking shape among delegates, among them the expansion or nontra-ditional hanking institutions that make small,

no-collateral loans to village women.

Mrs. Clinton, who will speak here again
Wednesday with a panel of prominent women
from other nations, said Tuesday that "investing in the health and education of women and girls is

essential to improving local prosperity."

"Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population, although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged and are a significant presence in the work force, they continue to be marginalized in many countries," she

"Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the chil-dren who never attended school or who drop out are girls," she added. "Of the one hillion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women.

In her speech, Mrs. Clinton strongly supported nongovernmental development organizations. to which rich governments turn increasingly for the effective and cheap delivery of foreign aid. In some developing countries, there is growing opposition to the power of independent groups because they operate largely beyond government control and are potential political opponents.



Mrs. Clinton visiting Tuesday with Catherine Hem Jensen at a Copenhagen day school.

Kenya Leader Fights UN **Over Refugees and Rebel**

Agence France-Presse NAIROBI - President Daniel arap Moi has ordered the United Nations to remove an estimated 240,000 refugees from Kenya, saying the organi-zation was harboring a Kenyan who plotted against the government, local newspapers report-

The Kenyan, John Odongo, is accused by the authorities of leading a rebel group, the Feh. 18 Movement, which aims to topple the government through guerrilla warfare, Mr. Odongo is now listed as a refugee in the UN High Commissioner for Refugees office in Kampala, Uganda, and Kenya has asked the authorities there to extra-

Uganda has declined to extradite Mr. Odongo, saying Kenya has not produced evidence to repatriate the refugees, say-that he had committed crimes. ing they place an intolerable Uganda said it was looking for burden on the country.

a third country willing to give asylum to the Kenyan.

At a rally in the Kiambu dis-trict in central Kenya on Sunday, Mr. Moi questioned the UN's designation of Mr. Odongo as a refugee and declared: "Kenya cannot continue harboring refugees who have no respect for its laws. Let the UN get them shelter in another

A UN spokesman here said it was the responsibility of the Ugandan authorities to deter-mine whether Mr. Odongo should be extradited and that the agency could not interfere.

The majority of the refugees in Kenya are from Somalia, while others come from Ethiopia, Rwanda and Sudan,

Kenya has repeatedly accused Somali refugees of robbery and has requested the UN

Daughter Sees A Divorce by The Mandelas

JOHANNESBURG -President Nelson Mandela is very likely to divorce his estranged wife soon, the couple's younger daughter has said.

Their daughter Zindzi Mandela-Hlongwane said in an interview that people within the governing African National Congress had been putting pressure on the 76-year-old president to divorce Winnie Mandela.

"I sense pressure on him to distance himself defi-nitely from her," she said in the interview in the March issue of Thandi magazine.

Spokesmen for both President Mandela and

Mrs. Mandela refused to comment on the likelihood of divorce, saying the mat-ter was private. Mr. Mandela and his wife have been separated since 1992.

Conoco Gets a Contract From Iran To Develop Gulf Fields, Irking U.S.

HOUSTON - Iran has awarded a contract to a U.S.affiliated oil company to devel-op two Gulf oil fields, the first such deal since Washington severed ties with the Islamic Republic in 1980.

The White House on Tues-day termed the deal unhelpto U.S. attempts to get Iran "to behave in the world community." Conoco Inc. signed the deal Sunday, a company spokesman said Tuesday. The Iranian Oil Ministry pre-

dicted export of oil from the fields could generate revenues of \$12.5 billion, and natural gas could fetch \$250 million.

The oil company signed the agreement despite growing sup-port in Congress for a hill that would ban all financial and economic transactions between Iran and the United States, and despite hostility toward the United States by powerful cler-gy in Iran. The United States severed ties with Iran in the

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Wake of the seizure of U.S. hostages in Iran in late 1979. The announcement by the

ministry made no meation of the United States. It said Conoco's Dutch affiliate would develop the fields.

The fields in question are on Sirri Island, about 80 miles off the coast of Iran. The company and the Oil Ministry said they were expected to produce more than 120,000 barrels a day within two years.

The United States currently imports about 8 million barrels

The deal also calls for Conoco to build a natural gas pipe-line from Sirri Island to oil fields 90 miles away in Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, the company said.

U.S. companies are permit-ted to buy oil from Iran, but may not resell it in the United States. The contract by Conoco Inc. goes far beyond buying oil to sell to a third party, and the arrangement to develop oil and gas sources in Iran indicates a long-term relationship.

Although the financial details were not disclosed, some analysts estimated that the pro-

The contract was signed after three years of negotiations, according to Jim Felder, a spokesman for Conoco, which is based in Houston and owned by the Nemours & Co., of Wilming- citizenship and passports.

Mr. Felder said he would be briefing the Clinton administration on the deal in the next few days. He said some officials in Washington knew that Conoco was pursuing it.

Administration officials said they were seeking more details of the proposed transaction to determine whether it violated prohibitions against providing loans with below-market interest rates or transferring advanced technology that can be used by Iran's military.

Christine Shelly, a State Department spokesman, said the administration had sought to exert economic pressure on Iran and had focused on three areas where it believed it could have maximum impact: trying to limit arms transfers, government-to-programment loans and ment-to-government loans, and sales of advanced technologies.

Furthermore, the Clinton administration last year protested Iran's membership in an \$8-billion oil consortium of mostly Western companies in Azerbaiian, a former Soviet republic. Iran's \$350-million investment, a 5 percent share in the project. was vehemently opposed by Washington.

Zimbabwe Aide Denies Mengistu Has Passport

HARARE, Zimbabwe -Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa denied Tuesday press reports that the former Ethiopian dictator, Mengistu-Haile Mariam, and his family chemical giant E.I. du Pont de had been granted Zimbabwean

"He has not been given Zimbabwean citizenship and a passport neither has his wife and family," the minister said. Col-onel Mengistu has been fiving in exile in Zimbabwe since fleeing Ethiopia in 1991.

YELTSIN: Ultimatum by Mayor

Continued from Page 1

ing to the president, the federal prosecutor's office and the federal Interior Ministry, which oversees the city police, to reverse the dismissals, but that he held out little hope of success. "Since the whole thing is go-

ing in this direction, there is nothing left for me, beyond appropriate appeals to the minis-tries and to the courts, but to take the only right decision the decision to resign," Mr. Luzhkov said in an interview with Ostankino television.

Reuters reported that Oleg Lobov, the secretary of the powerful Security Council, had said that Mr. Yeltsin would soon sign a new decree on comhatting erime that would strengthen the role of the forremember his place — and the mer KGB, now known as the Federal Counterintelligence Service, or FSK. "The FSK must be more ac-

tively involved in uncovering

crimes, especially serious ones," Mr. Lobov said, adding that "investigative organs" of the se-cret police would be restored. The break hetween Mr. Luzhkov and Mr. Yeltsin had

been developing for some months. In early December, Mr. Yeltsin's personal security force besieged the offices of the Most Group, a wealthy and powerful holding company headed by a

Luzhkov allv. That episode, in which Mr. Yeltsin's armed men brandished their automatic weapons on one of central Moscow's busiest streets at rush hour, was seen as an indirect but unmistakable warning to the mayor to

president's When the head of the Moscow branch of the Federal Counterintelligence Service, another Luzhkov loyalist, attempted to intervene in the incident, he was promptly dismissed by federal authorities loyal to Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Luzhkov is a reasonably popular mayor who, with little regard for the niceties of democracy or economic reform, is rapidly remaking the urban landscape in Moscow.

Under his leadership, build-ings have been spruced up, por holes filled and ambitious public works projects undertaken.

At the same time, many people grumble about the corrup-tion that seems to extend from top to bottom in city hall, and Muscovites complain that it is impossible to get anything done without bribes when dealing with city authorities.

Arabs and Israelis Open Refugee Issue

How Many Palestinian Exiles Will Return to Their Lands?

New York Times Service their first talks on one of this ter what bad shape they may be region's most emotion-laden is- in. sues: the fate of hundreds of

Nothing of substance was decided when the foreign minis-ters of Israel, Jordan and Egypt and a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization sat two sides are supposed to work around a large square table in Auman, Jordan. The officials could not agree even on how many Palestinian exiles there are, let alone on what to do about them, and negotiations are likely to continue for many months.

But the significance lay in the five decades, aggravated by pe-riodic wars and persistent mis-formed State of Israel in 1948.

Israel and the PLO are badly stalled on how to expand Palestinian self-rule beyond the Palestinians insist on their
Gaza Strip and the West Bank right to return to ancestral
enclave of Jericho. Israel also homes inside Israel, or at least seems to be going nowhere in to receive compensation. Just as negotiations with Syria, and is firmly, Israelis across the politihoping that new life may be cal spectrum reject the idea. breathed into them by Secre-saying that a massive influx of tary of State Warren M. Chris-Arabs would imperil the Jewish topher, who set out for the Mid- character of their country and, die East on Tuesday.
If nothing else, the Amman

conference showed that the ma-JERUSALEM — Arah and jor parties are not about to let Israeli officials on Tuesday held talks collapse entirely, no mai-

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The issue of Palestinian exthousands of Palestinian refugess living outside Israel and its
occupied territories.

"Ine Issue of Palestinian refuiles is focused for now only or
people described as having been
"displaced" from the West Bank and Gaza by the 1967 Middle East war, won hy Israel. Under the Israeli-PLO agreement of September 1993, the

the much more difficult - and mere fact that they had met, for tion of what to do about the it represented a first step to-many hundreds of thousands of ward possibly coming to grips Arabs whose families either fled with a complex refugee issue or were forced to leave their that has defied resolution for houses in cities and towns that

Talks on the 1948 refugees,
The meeting came at a rocky according to the Israeli-PLO
time for Middle East peace agreement are to herically. 14 months, along with other im-mensely difficult questions like

ultimately, its very existence.
—CLYDE HABERMAN

Arab Poet Punished For Meeting Israelis

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service.

PARIS — The Arab world's most famous poet has been expelled from the Arab Writers' Union for meeting with Israeli intellectuals, and the punish-ment has generated bitter debate among intellectuals and artists across the Middle East. At issue is the whole idea of

cultural exchange with Israel, but underlying it is a long sim-mering rebellion against pres-sures that Arab governments exert on their cultural establish-

sion of the 65-year-old poet, Adonis, whose real name is Ali Ahmed Saced, appeared absurd when it was first announced in Damascus by the head of the Arab Writers' Union, Ali Akla Ersan, on Jan. 27.

The poet, a Syrian who adopted Lebanese nationality and now lives in France, was being punished for a meeting held in Granada, Spain, two years ago. The meeting was sponsored by Unesco and attended by Yasser Arafat, the cration Organization, and Shi-mon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, among others. Several same minister, among others. Several same minister, among others. Several same minister, among others. held since then between Arabs and Israelis

Syria's pressure on the writers' union to expel Adonis was echoed in the actions of other Arab governments, which, although they are engaged in . Notable Arab literary fig-talks with Israel, continue to ures, including Emile Habibi, seek to intimidate their intellec- an award-winning Palestinian tuals from following suit.

More important, the use of an obscure union staffed by bureaucrats to restrain major Arab literary figures has been a sore point for some time in Arab intellectual circles, whatever their position regarding an assassination attempt by Iscontact with Israel

These so-called intellectual unions are the remnants of a Stalinist past," said Hazem Sagieh, cultural page editor of the London-based Arabie daily Al Hayat. "In this case, Adonis, the most prominent poet of the Arabic language today, is far more important than the socalled Arab Writers' Union of Damascus, and the fact that he is for or against normalization with Israel is nothing more than a detail."

Unlike many Arab cultural figures, Adonis has not wrapped himself in the flag of his country, but has kept himself above the fray. But in a conversation here, he indicated that for the first time he was going to address the issue in an "All I can say now is that

these matters are a sideshow for the Arab world," he said. The controversy over how

much exchange there should be between Arabs and Israelis has simmered since the Madrid peace conference of 1991. That meeting, after the Gulf War, brought Arabs and Israelis to-gether in direct talks. Since then more Arab intel-

lectuals have begun to call for an end to the rupture between Arab and Jewish thinkers that egun at the turn of the century.

The action by the Arab Writportant cultural figures from Morocco to the Gulf region.

Wanous and Hanna Mina, who quit the union in solidarity with membership in protest over the expulsion of Adonis."

bate has ranged widely. Some speak of their fear of Israel's "cultural domination" of a weak and fractured Arab world that needs time to heal.

novelist, and Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt's Nobel laureate, argue that there is nothing to fear from intellectual discourse with Israel and perhaps something to

"How long are we going to fight windmills?" said Mr. Ha-bibi, the Palestinian who won the highest Israeli literary award two years ago. A former Communist militant, Mr. Ha-bibi remains firmly anchored to the left.

DOLLAR: No Floor in Sight in Currency's Skid the Treasury, insisted that despite a \$20

Continued from Page 1

larities in the present dollar hust to the agreements hetween Washington and Bonn helped touch off the stock market crash of October 1987.

Mr. Sinai also criticized the Clinton administration "for not doing anything, which is an open-door invitation for traders to speculate against the dollar and other weak currencies." Not everyone read the same signals from

the market. Neal Soss of Soss & Cotton, a New York fund-management firm, said he saw the dollar's fall as a correction within normal market behavior. He said the 30year Treasury bond, which slipped Tuesday to yield 7.62 percent, compared with 7.59 percent Monday, had simply returned to the levels of mid-Fehruary, and so had the stock market. "Markets were looking for an excuse to fall back, not a reason," he

House International Relations Committee in a hearing on the Mexican financial rescue, Lawrence Summers, undersecretary of

hillion commitment to Mexico, the United States had ample financial resources to defend the dollar. But the committee decried the bailout,

with members hlaming everything from the dollar's weakness to Fidel Castro's continued reign in Cuha on the rescue plan, which Mr. Summers gamely defended time and again as "in the United States' national interest." Knight-Ridder reported from Washington.

That defense was not warmly received. And with the U.S. Coagress at loggerheads with the Clinton administration over the value of the plan, the likelihood that the rescue package would effectively reverse the crisis of confidence in Mexico seemed severely diminished.)

Representative Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat, said he found Mr. Summers' simple reiteration of support for a strong dollar insufficient and President Bill Clinton's refusal to address the issue

"not satisfactory." On Wall Street, Mr. Summers' commitment to the dollar was not taken seriously.

U.S. dollar versus the yen and the Deutsche mark. Change since Dec. 1, 1994. Deutsche mark

The Eroding Dollar

said. "And they found it in the dollar." Defending himself Tuesday before the

PHOTOS: Stark Museum Images of Holocaust Offend Orthodox Jews

against nudity, insisting that the photos will stay on its walls. We have no reason, and 1 don't have the authority, to cover up the terrible truth or to beautify it," said Avner Shalev. the memorial's chairman. But that did not end the dis-

Continued from Page 1

Deputy Mayor Chaim Miller of Jerusalem, a haredi official who first raised the issue, says he will continue to press for change, by urging fellow haredim to write protest letters and to boycott the museum, and, he suggests, hy asking Orthodox donors to freeze out Yad Va-

"If they will turn this into a matter between religious and secular," he said bluntly, "l have the means to affect them

financially."
Why the issue has arisen after all these years is not clear. One reason may be widespread con-sciousness of the Holocaust on the 50th anniversary of the lib-

MEMORIAL NOTICE

Vinemorial service for Maestro-**Max Rudolf** sull be beld on Sunday March 19th 1995 at 5 P.M. or the Cortis (Edl. 1720 loonst Street Philadelphia PA Pipos

camps. Another may be that haredim seem to be visiting Yad Vashem in growing numbers. Now, they want a say in how it

religious Zionists.

Many haredim feel that the collective Holocaust memory in Israel has been dominated too tion parallel to an already exist-

is run instead of leaving it, as before, to secular and modern

A few haredi leaders even talk about setting up their own museum, to memorialize the victims "properly and objectively," in the words of Rahhi Moshe Zeev Feldman, head of

long by secular Zionists, whom ing one, much as they have

for Holocaust separatism is another attempt by the haredim to the Agudat Israel political parof Israel by creating an institu-

for the Nazi horror in the first services. place, by not having waited for the Messiah to arrive before ligious are trying to take away seeking to create a Jewish state the one unifying force we and thus going against God's

But to other Israelis, the call

In their view, Yad Vashem devotes too little space to Jewish religious life in pre-Nazi Europe and to how some Jews elung to their faith in the

seal themselves off from the rest

eration of the Nazi death some in the haredi world hlame done with schools and social

"There's a feeling that the rehave," said Tom Segev, an Israeli historian of the Holocaust. Disputes aside, there is pain because half a century later Jews are tearing at one another over whose Holocaust it was.

"You would think that on this one thing there would be a willingness to stand silently together," said Efraim Zuroff, Is-rael director of the Simon Wie-

senthal Center. "Do you think the Nazis distinguished between Jews when

CUBA: Advisers Urge Clinton to Ease Relations by Reducing Sanctions

Continued from Page I

nationwide political backlash against newcomers. So most of the Cubans were sent to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantánamo

Bay on Cuba's southeastern tip. The decision not to admit the Cubans angered many in the Cuban-American community. To mollify them as well as to punish Mr. Castro, Mr. Clinton agreed to tighten the ban on trade with Cuba that began in 1962. The new sanctions included a prohibition on sending cash to relatives by Cuban Americans.

In addition, travel to the island was

sharply restricted; visits by relatives were

curtailed and a Treasury Department per-

At the time, the Clinton administration estimated that the ban on cash remittances and reduced travel would cost the Cuban economy an estimated \$150 million a year. The new actions under consideration would not affect the rest of the trade ban.

Soon after imposing the tougher sanc-tions, the United States began talks with

Cuba aimed at easing the immigration cri-

sis. The two sides reached a deal in which

Cuba, in return for again blocking the

outflow of people, received a guarantee of

20,000 visas a year for its citizens to go to

the United States. The administration re-

mit was required for trips by educational jected a bid by Cuba to revoke the new researchers and other groups. sanctions as part of the deal. The time has come, some U.S. officials believe, to test whether Mr. Castro is willing to make economic and political

changes, a senior administration official Last fall, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that Mr. Castro would have to make political changes before the United States could engage on such issues as the embargo, eased travel relations and

diplomatic relations. The administration, before making n "calibrated response," will be looking for economic steps toward establishing a free market on the island, the senior official

ers' Union, which amounts to no more than a moral and political condemnation of Adonis, turned a halting dispute into a consuming debate over the last month that has spawned hun-dreds of articles and frequent commentary and has drawn im-

They include two of Syria's most famous writers, Saadallah Adonis. In a recent interview, Mr. Wanous declared: "I give up, without much regret, my

The issue has even seeped into a wider domain, involving popular performers. Midbat Salem, a well-known Egyptian singer, accepted a singing en-gagement in Israel two months ago. When he returned to Egypt, he was attacked by some

and praised by others. Fifi Abdou, Egypt's and the chairman of the Palestine Lib- Arab world's most famous belly-dancer, has refused to perform in Israel, and has met the same mixed response for her

Among intellectuals, the de-

Mr. Mahfouz, who survived lamic militants in October, recently said that if the Arah world, which has a foundation of 14 centuries of Arab and Islamic cultural heritage, is afraid

it will lose its cultural identity by mingling with Israel, then perhaps that fate is a deserved. Still others like Saad Din Wahba, the president of the Arab artists syndicate that controls the immensely influential movie and theater industry, and a Syrian feminist writer. Colette Khoury, maintain that it is too early for cultural rapprochement with Israel, which can only flow freely when the political conflict is settled.

He said recently: "We need

to open as many doors as possihle and win over Israeli intellectuals to our views of Palestinian rights. How are we going to do this by restraining Arab thinkers from talking to Jews while Arab governments have done so

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Angry 'Hamlet' as Revenge Drama: The Acting's the Thing By Matt Wolf By Matt Wolf ONDON — London bas had more Hamlets than sunny days of late, with Rabb Fleeness the first ONDON — London bas had more Hamlets than sunny days of late, with Rabb Fleeness the first Angry 'Hamlet' as Revenge Drama: The Acting's the Things or rattled the Victorian theater's fragile toof that Hamlet's ghost seemed to have accounts seems to outpace even his own agile mind. A Hackney Empire joke, of all things, challenge in the first own less classically indocurnated Broadway This fewered account of the play keeps Angry 'Hamlet' as Revenge Drama: The Acting's the Thing Staged with "A Passage to India, other, richer works. E. M. Forster's classic 1924 nor sorlly referred to during "Indian lak" of several crass attempts to inficance onto a play that otherwise here. This fewered account of the play keeps Angry 'Hamlet' as Revenge Drama: The Acting's the Thing Staged with "A Passage to India, other, richer works. E. M. Forster's classic 1924 nor sorlly referred to during "Indian lak" of several crass attempts to inficance onto a play that otherwise here. This fewered account of the play keeps

last month. What is left to discover about the play after three major productions in or near London last year and another, with Simon Russell Beale, on offer for the fall? Not a lot, if Jonathan Kent's impetuous yet uninflected staging of "Hamlet" at the Hackney Empire is any guide. The discoveries on this occasion lie in the acting, not the text; put in Shakespearean terms, the player is the thing

Happily, Kent has a crackerjack leading player in Fiennes, a Royal Shakespeare Company regular before "Schindler's List" made him a film star, and the actor can be counted on to have Broadway in thrall when

this staging arrives there next month. At just over three hours in length, the

LONDON THEATER

audiences, this "Hamlet" first and foremost tells a story; it's a reminder that literature's most examined and exalted play is also a first-rate revenge drama.

Figure 3, accordingly, presents an unusually angry Hamlet, as fueled by fury as Stepben Dillane last fall was driven by a wry, detached mockery. While Dillane's Hamlet stood in caustic superiority above the corrupt Danish court. Figure 3 prince in anguished disbelief at the familial mtrigue swirling around him. The result is a Hamlet for whom events can't happen a Hamlet for whom events can't happen fast enough, as borne out in the actor's delivery: His "To be or not to be" is no

declamation at bay and lessens the feeling -common in any "Hamlet" - that one is listening to Shakespeare's Greatest Hits. Unfolding in a high-walled, prison-like Elsi-nore from which Tara FitzGerald's affect-ing Ophelia seems alienated from the start, this "Hamlet" makes up in pace what it lacks in interpretive heft. And though ratio-polities may belt the chorn in a consultation nalists may balk, the show is a sensualist's delight, not least when Fiennes shares the stage with Francesca Annis's dreamily open-faced Gertrude, who looks on aghast as her son forces her to confront the fact that her life has become a nightmare.

A word of caudon, by the way, to visi-tors to the Hackney Empire, where "Ham-let" ends March 30. If possible, choose a still evening, since wind on opening night

it seems stale and flat. In form, as in his recent "Arcadia," Stoppard is not only a wizard with words but a peerless chronicler of those realms of experience - the workings of croticism and death, among them — that ultimately defy language.
"Indian lnk" is concerned with both
those topics; indeed, dismayingly so,
since the play's heroine. Flora Crewe (Felicity Kendal), would be of next to no
interest were the not to suffer a premainterest were she not to suffer a premature demise.

Like "Arcadia," which continues its West End run and is readying a Broadway bow on March 30, "Indian lnk" moves back and forth in time. The crux of the tale takes place in 1930 India, to which Flora, an esteemed poet, has repaired for in a discussion unsurprising to anyone

by a British Army officer, David Durance (Dominic Jephcott), who teaches ber polo, and by an Indian painter, Nirad Das (Art Malik), whose burgeoning nationalism co-exists with a deep affection for things English, starting with the Pre-

The play shifts between Flora's worsening health and the efforts a half-century later of her aging sister (Margaret Tyzack) and an American academic (Colin Stinton) to come to (completely different) terms with her legacy. The structure allows Stoppard to repeat the point made in "Arcadia" about the doomed nature of biography ("the worst possible excuse for getting people wrong," we are told) and to treat the ambivalence of Anglo-Indian relations

Raphaelites.

familiar with "A Passage to India," among

E. M. Forster's classic 1924 novel is cursorily referred to during "Indian Ink" in one of several crass attempts to graft sig-nificance onto a play that otherwise would have very little. Flora, we bear, moved in tony circles that included Modigliani and Shaw and numbered H. G. Wells among past suitors. But in no way is she a sufficiently galvanie presence to resonate across decades, let alone across the footlights to an audience. Stoppard's longtime muse, Kendal is far too pert and winsome a performer to register the sensuality of genius; the play, and Peter Wood's stodgy and overdesigned production, could use a healthy dose of the "heat" about which Flora is forever writing.

Matt Wolf is an American theater critic and journalist based in London. Sheridan Morley is on vacation.

SHORT CUTS

 THE CHIEFTAINS, "The Long Black Veil" (RCA): A collection of Gaetic ballads, country tunes and traditional songs by an Irish rock group re-exploring their roots (their first album, "The Celtic Harp," won a Grammy in the folk category), with the help of Marianne Faithfull, Van Morrison, Sinead O'Connor, Mark Knopfler, Ry Cooder, Tom Jones, Sting and Mick Jagger, plus "The Rocky Road to Dublin" with the Rolling Stones.

• CHRISTIAN McBRIDE, "Gettin' to It" (Verve): Everybody's favorite new young bass player with a tasty, high-spirited, straight-ahead cross section of his leaders and mates, including Joshua Redman, Roy Hargrove and Cyrus Chestnut and, on Neil Hefti's "Splanky," father figures Ray Brown and Milt Hinton walk tall toward each other from channels left and right.

● THE WHO, "Live at Leeds" (Polydor): Rock that works on musical and lyrical levels as well as glitter. You forget, these guys could really play before they trashed their axes. The CD celebrates the 25th anniversary of a remarkable Feb. 14, 1970, concert at Leeds University, including eight tunes (Mose Allison's "Tattoo" for one) not on the original LP. High spirits, good times (Keith Moon's drums), fancy chords, digital sound.

• CARLA BLEY, STEVE SWALLOW.

ANDY SHEPPARD. "Songs With Lees"

ANDY SHEPPARD, "Songs With Legs" (WATT/ECM): Listening to amusing, engaging, wistful, laid-back, edectic collectively improvised consonant modern musie by piano, bass and saxophone, we are reminded of the maxim: It takes one heck of a drummer to be better than no drum-



Mike Zwerm, IHT Christian McBride; inset, Carla Bley.

The Traveling Russian Repertory

By David Stevens

ARIS — One of the peripheral effects of the so-called collapse of communism has been the rapid increase of interest in and a massive increase of access to Russian music and musicians.

It is a process that has been going on fitfully for most of this century. Diaghilev's original intent was to introduce all forms of Russian art to the West, and his second season in Paris in 1907 consisted of five "historic concerts," with Rimsky-Korsakov and Rachmaninoff on hand, introducing the music of the Group of Five and less

known composers.

The 1917 revolution propelled Stravinsky and Prokofiev westward (the latter only temporarily). For a while, in the '20s and '30s, there were enough musical exiles to create the Opera Russe de Paris, which introduced some of the more exotic Russian operas. As late as the early 1950s, the chorus of the Russian cathedral in Paris was solid enough to be used in a major recording of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." But Russia was largely closed off and its performers

beld on a tight leash.

Even while the Western opera world was changing from vernacular to original language, Russian opera came in strange packages — "Boris" was even sung in

Italian at the New York Metropolitan when Ezio Pinza was the leading bass. But now, Russian has become one of the languages that the well-trained singer is ex-pected to use. At the same time, the leading Russian opera companies and orchestras are improving their balance sheets with tours in the West, and the better Russian singers are turning up on Western stages, and not just in Russian operas.

For instance, the opera and ballet companies of St. Petersburg's Maryinsky The-ater (ex-Kirov) tour about three months a

Opera companies and orchestras are improving their balance sheets with the West.

year, as does the St. Petersburg Philharmonic, which will be in Paris next month under its music director, Yuri Temirkanov, with three Prokofiev programs.

The Orchestre de Paris, whose music director, Semyon Bychkov, came to Paris from Russia by way of Buffalo, New York, has also helped to make this a Russian season with several programs under the label of "Resonances Russes."

One program ambitiously paired an

electrifying performance of "Les Noces," Stravinsky's down-to-earth peasant wedding scenes, with a transparent reading of Shostakovich's giganoc and enigmace Fourth Symphony, first performed in 1961, 25 years after its composition. The St. Petersburg Chamber Chorus, the collective star of "Les Noces," also packed

one of Paris's bigger courches with a program of liturgical music. The music of the post-Shostakovich generation is beard with increasing frequency,

too, in particular Alfred Schnittke, who keeps adding to his catalogue of string concertos, and Sofia Gubaidulina, featured in a series of contemporary music programs at Radio France.

Another notable collaboration of Russian art and Western financing is the re-

turn to the cinema screen — and on video and CD — of 'Alexander Nevsky,' Sergei Eisenstein's historie collaboration with Sergei Prokofiev, with its original 1938 sound track updated in 1990s sound by the St. Petersburg Philharmonic and Temirana.

The film was made as a patriotic morale booster, but Eisenstein's epic images and Prokofiev's music lift it out of that category. The project was undertaken by BMG, the German group that now owns the RCA label, a sporting thing considering how harshly the film and the 13th-century Rus-

The Last Hours of a Playwright

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ARIS — "La Dernière Nuit de Tennessee Williams," at the Theâtre de la Huchette, is a full-size drama recalling the tumultuous life of this great American playwright. Williams was found dead on Feb. 25, 1983, in a New York hotel. Frank Bertrand's script employs a single character to carry a story of Williams's last hours. There in his suite, he reviews his past, greeting ghost guests: a last look at his and Marion Brando's mutual success with "A Streetcar Named Desire," a visit to Havana to be received by Fidel Castro who liked his plays, his admiration for Brecht's "Mother Courage," and his suffering in the

NOAH'S CHOICE: The Fu-

ture of Endangered Species

By Charles C. Mann and Mark

L. Phanmer. 302 pages. \$24. Al-

Reviewed by Christopher

THE biblical Noah had it

Leasy, write Charles C. Mann and Mark L. Plummer in

their new book, "Noah's Choice: The Future of Endan-

gered Species." He had clear

instructions from God, the ma-

terial to build the ark, a known

fred A. Knopf.

Lehmann-Haupt

fear that his work was no longer wanted. Under Henri Courseaux's direction, Yves Llobregat as the playwright in his agony, dancing and drinking away the bours before departing the Earth, is remarkable. He manifests megalomania, self-contempt, mourning for his insane sister and longing for the days when be was

Eric-Emmanuel Schmitt, who received the best author award at the 1994 Molières for his enormously successful "Le Visiteur," has updated "Hamlet" into something called "Golden Joe," at the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin. Schmitt's Hamlet is not a Danish prince, but a London market golden boy of the year 2000. The melancholy Dane becomes Joe, Ophelia is Cecily, and Gertrude is Meg. Schmitt has

BOOKS

given us an old-time melodrama, bot Francine Berge as the mother soars above the

Lolch Bellon, who has written several plays for the actress Suzanne Flon, has a new one at the Petit Theatre de Paris, "La Chambre d'Amis," in which Flon spends almost two hours playing a grumpy old lady of 80 who takes a young girl as a tenant to avoid loneliness. The plot is far too thin, but Flon, one of the finest actresses in France, is superb.

T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" ("Meurtre dans la Cathedrale") is being revived at the Théâtre de l'Atelier with Laurent Terzieff - who also directed - in the lead. He makes an impressive martyr of Thomas Becket and there is fine characterization by Michel Etcheverry.

Putting Berlin on Festival Map

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service

ERLIN - This city, already one of the world's most vibrant musical capitals, will be the site of a new annual festival that is to open in 1996 with Wagner's "Ring" cycle and three concerts of symphonic works by composers as-sociated with Wagner.

Plans for the springtime festival, called Festiage, were announced by Daniel Barenboim, the music director of the tradition-shrouded Staatsoper.

He said he boped to attract visitors from outside Berlin who are willing to pay befty prices for a first-class musical experience.

The festival is to begin each year on Palm Sunday and continue for nine days. Barenboim said that in fu-

ture years, it may offer chamber musie concerts, ballet performances and master classes as well as performances of operatic and symphonic works.

The 1996 Festiage is to feature such Wagnerian talents as Deborah Polaski, John Tomlinson, Siegfried Jerusalem, Flming and Waltraud

In addition to the fonr nights of Wagner, there are to senting a new 'Ring,' we are

go Sympbony Orchestra, of which Barenboim is also the music director.

The programs will feature works by Liszt, Tchaikovsky, Bruckner and Berlioz, with the pianist Martha Argerich as so-

Similar festivals have been successful in smaller cities like Salzburg, Austria; Bayreuth, Germany, and Edinburgh, where they are undisputed highlights of the cultural calen-

Starting one in a cultural hub like Berlin presents a special challenge because there is already so much music here.

"There were several motivations, both internal and external," Barenboim explained when asked why he had chosen to launch the Festtage.

"The internal motivation is that when I came here in 1992, I said I needed three to five vears to make the transition from what was a very fine theater under East German condi-

tions to an international house. "I didn't mean this in a derogatory sense, but things used to happen here mostly for political reasons, whether it was choosing singers or guest conductors or stage directors. It was very much an East German institution. Now, by pre-

be three concerts by the Chica- saying that our period of pu- extra performances would not berty is over. It will be very good for the bouse.

"The external reason is that in Berlin, many houses are closed in the Easter period. There is a bit of a bole in cultural life. I felt that one or two what we hope to achieve."

be enough to fill that bole. This is a time of year when people like to travel. If the program is attractive enough, people will come from other parts of Germany and from abroad. That is

On April 22nd, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

ARTS & ANTIQUES

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Unstoppable art deco.

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> For further information, please contact Bill Mahder in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax: (33-1) 41 43 9213.

Herald Eribune THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2.000 bookstores throughout the United States, Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.						
FICTION . This. West	Last Weeks We on List					
THE CELESTINE PROPH						
2 BORDER MUSIC, by Rox	3 2					
3 POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES. James Fran Garner Consegnal Sin. by P. J.	2 37					

5 KISS THE GIRLS, by lames 6 HOME SONG, by LaVyrie 7 DAISY-HEAD MAYZIE by

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19 THE CAT WHO BLEW THE
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12 ALWAYS A RECKONING,
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To FROM TIME TO TIME, by

lack Finory NONFICTION O.J. Sumpson 1 ark we choose to build will be unable to accommodate every-2 SISTERS, by Carol Saline __ 3 THE HOT ZONE, by Richard

waiting outside, he shut the door and waited for the rain."

But today, "in the role of modern Noahs," the authors

continue, we confront choices

that are both momentous and

tragic. We have no instructions. "We don't even know the num-

ber of potential passengers, al-

though we know that whatever

4 RAGING HEART, by Shele 5 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul 5 COUPLEHOOD, by Paul Research of County of Co

by John Berendi 11 ALL MY CHILDREN, by Gary Warner SON, by Faye D. Resnick with
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15 THE BOOK OF VIRTUES,
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ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

IN THE KITCHEN WITH

number of animals to save and thing. What will be saved and the right amount of space to keep them. "He and his sons what will be left behind? There is no automatic answer." just stood on the gangplank and let everything in," the authors write. "When no creature was

Mann, a magazine writer, and Plummer, an economist, together wrote "The Aspirin Wars: Money, Medicine and 100 Years of Rampant Competition." They therefore bring a broad background to the problem of endangered species. But unfortunately, the answers they provide in this book plunge us only deeper into the problem.

To illustrate the difficulties of their subject, they consider in particular the cases of the American burying beetle (Nicrophorus americanus Olivier); the Karner Blue butterfly (Lycacides melissa samuelis); the wbooping crane, or American crane (Grus americanus); the snail darter (Percina tanasi), and two birds, the black-capped vireo (Vireo atricapillus) and the golden-cheeked warbler (Dendroica chrysoparia).

These reports are lively and entertaining. Of the burying beetle they write, "The larvae rear up and stroke the jaws of their parents to get breakfast."
An expert tells them: "It's traditional family values. You don't see that much with insects." Descriptions of such creatures make one root all the harder for the endangered-species legislation that was intended to protect them.

Yet the authors' aim is precisely in the opposite direction, to call into question the American approach to the problem of species extinction. They intro-duce the burying beetle to show how protecting a species of dubious value can impede a humanitarian project, in this case a highway to belp poor Choctaw Indians get to a hospital They touch upon whooping

cranes to raise the question why species should be saved in the first place. Should we do so for their utilitarian valoe to bumans? The authors say no, because "biodiversity as a whole has overwhelming utilitarian value, but most individual species do not." Certainly the species of monkey in which the AIDS virus originated did not prove useful to people.

The trouble is that the authors fail to consider the root cause of environmental problems, which surely is human population growth. If people continue to proliferate and the decision to save species is balanced against basic buman needs, the choice will inevitably favor people.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflec tiate traces elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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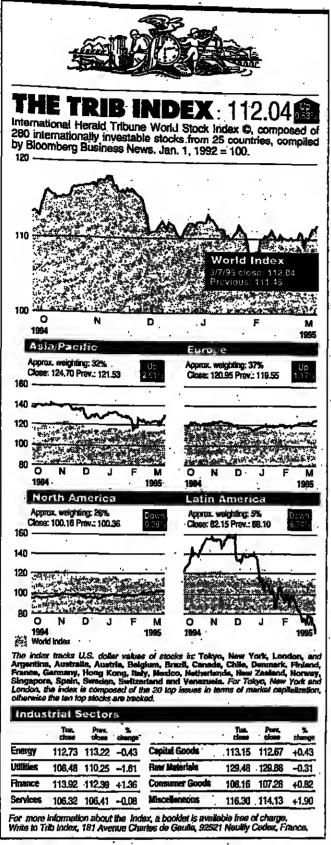
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Peso Fall Sparks Regional Sell-Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK -The Mexican financial crisis sent the peso reel-ing to a record low Tuesday, and investor unease about Latin America pushed stocks in Argentina and Brazil sharply lower.

American mutual-fund managers said investors were redeemiog shares from Latin American vehicles at the fastest rate since the Mexican financial crisis began 11 weeks ago, and dealers said Fidelity Investments sold a large chunk of its holdings in emerging-market bonds. For the second day in a row,

the peso set a record low against the dollar. The dollar rose to 6.785 pesos in New York from 6.575 at the close Monday. Traders said the Bank of Mexico intervened to limit the fall of

the peso on both days.

The second day of the plunge

— the peso has lost almost 50
percent of its value against the
dollar since Dec. 20 — came as Mexico scrapped its auction of dollar-denominated tesobonos for the second week in a row. Demand for the bonds fell well short of the \$100 million offered, the Bank of Mexico said. Bids were made on only \$500,000 worth of the \$50 mil-

lion in 364-day notes. Argentine stocks fell to their lowest level in four-and-a-half years on fears about the country's cash crunch despite oews that Buenos Aires was talking to foreign commercial and central banks about obtaining funds,

"It's not a pressing urgency," Economics Minister Domingo Cavallo said, "but we would welcome the funds at the moment to ease a shortage of mooey in the financial system."
Mr. Cavallo dismissed specu-

lation the government was so strapped for cash that it would impose foreign-exchange con-

See CRISIS, Page 12

Germans Reject Crisis Talk Focus Is on Bright Side to Strong Mark International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In recent days, the weakness of the dollar and strength of the Deutsche mark have galvanized the world's central bankers to rare acts of concerted intervention and prompted outcries around the world that more needs to be done.

In much of Europe, however, many people simply ask, "Why bother?"

That is certainly the case in Germany. There, the Economics Ministry put out an extraordinary three-page release on Tuesday that poured cold water on any notion of a currency-caused crisis.

Yes, conceded the ministry, a pricier mark could crimp export growth. On the other hand, it noted, the mark's strength not only cuts inflation by reducing the cost of imported raw materials, but also has the "welcome side effect" of making it cheaper for Germans to vacation abroad.

Sums up Holger Schmieding, senior economist at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Frankfurt: "I am not overly worried about the impact of a strong Dentsche mark."

He noted that German exports - now the engine of that nation's economic recovery continue to boom. Export orders to the end of last year had jumped by 17.5 percent, and they still seem remarkably resilient.

Even if the year-to-date's 10 percent rise of

the mark against the dollar was to halve the growth in German exports, Mr. Schmieding said, "I still would oot worry about the econo-

my stagnating."
What concerns economists and central bankers is the speed of the dollar's descent. Near-panies such as that seen in the currency markets on Tuesday always run the risk of starting a chain reaction of fear in financial markets that could ultimately lead to a melt-

But what analysts are now saying is that it is the speed of the dollar's decline and the risks it ushers into the markets, rather than its level at any given point, that gives cause for

In fact, many analysts believe that German exporters will largely shrug off the effects of a rising home currency. They point out that world demand for the sorts of tools and machinery at which Germany excels at making is growing.

What is more, they note that manufacturers in Japan — Germany's largest competitor both at home and abroad — labor beneath the burden of an equally overvalued currency. Elsewhere in Europe, while the talk centers

on a currency crisis, the impacts of that crisis are remarkably mixed. British industry, for instance, has seen the

price of imported raw materials decline as a

See MARK, Page 12

Tranquility Greets Yen's Rise in Japan

By Steven Brull

TOKYO - In Japan, the dollar is falling.

but not the sky. Despite the yen's surge of more than 5 percent against the dollar over a period of five days, economists and husiness leaders in the

world's second-biggest economy remain remarkably tranquil. The major reason is confidence that the strong yen, which erodes the competitiveness

of Japanese products, will weaken in the oear term. Short-term factors supporting the yen, such as the repatriation of capital by Japanese companies to pad accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31, will soon expire.

Over the medium term, economic fundamentals argue for a weaker yen because Japan's huge current-account surplus has hegun to subside and because interest-rate differentials will very likely widen as the U.S. Federal

Reserve Board tightens monetary policy by late spring and the Bank of Japan leaves policy on bold.

"I don't think it will last that long," Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Associatioo of Corporate Executives, said Tuesday before the yen soared to a postwar record high of 91.58 to the dollar in Europe, "I'm coocerned that it will have psychological effects on export-oriented businesses, but in the macro-economy as a whole, I don't think it is a matter of concern."

Exchange rates do oot always reflect economic logic. But even if the high yen persists, the broader effects may be minimal.

"As long as it's somewhat temporary, it will have few effects," said Jeffrey D. Young, an ecocomist at Salomoo Brothers Inc. in Tokyo. "But even if it lasts longer, the downside effect will be less than anticipated."

See YEN, Page 13

Wellcome Ends Struggle Against Glaxo Takeover

LONDON - Wellcome PLC said Tuesday that it had given up its six-week hunt for another bidder and would accept the \$15 billion takeover offer made in January by Glaxo PLC, creating the world's largest pharmaceuocal company.

Glaxo won its hattle for Wellcome, the second-largest merger in any industry to date, after Wellcome's effort to find another buyer ended in failure over the last two days. After moving to the brink of offering to top Glaxo's bid, two potential bidders backed off at the last moment, industry executives said.

The deal will give the combined British companies, to be known as Glazo Wellcome, economies of scale, especially in the expensive process of developing drugs, at a time when the pharmaceutical industry is under intense pressure to keep prices down.

Together, the companies would have \$12.2 hillion in worldwide sales. Their combined worldwide market share would be 5.3 percent, putting them well ahead of the current leader, Merck & Co., which has a 3.9 percent share.

Wellcome's chairman, John Robb, said he had come "tantalizingly close" to generating a better offer from another drug company, which industry executives identified as Zeoeca Group PLC, the pharmaceuticals husiness spun off two years ago from Imperial Chemical In-dustries PLC. Zeneca would not comment.

Zeneca had been willing in principle to make a "materially higher" offer, people involved in the negotiations said. But it decided oot to bid after deter mining that Wellcome's largest shareholder, the Wellcome Trust, a charty, would oot sup-

By Richard W. Stevenson port the deal on the terms Zeneca was demanding.

New York Times Service Zeneca wanted the trust.

which owns 39.5 percent of Wellcome PLC's shares, to accept its offer and not give Glazo chance to come back with a higher bid, people involved in the transaction said. But the trust would not do so, apparently fearing that to do so would leave it open to a lawsuit from Glaxo, with whom it had an ear-

lier agreement to sell its shares. Wellcome said it and its financial advisers, Morgan Stanley & Co. and Baring Brothers & Co., had tried to persuade the trust to seek a ruling oo the alternative hid from a closed session of the High Court in London, but the trust refused.

4 Top Italy Banks Offer to Buy Out State Share of Stet

Compiled by Our Staff From Disp MILAN - Four Italian banks have offered to huy the state's 61 percent stake in the telecommunications giant Stet SpA, due to be privatized this year, the state industrial holding company IRI said Tuesday.

The heavily indehted Insti-tuto per la Ricostruzione said the banks, led by Mediohanca SpA, had oot offered a price. But at Stet's current share price, it said, the value of their offer would be about 12 trillion lire (\$7.23 hillion).

Mediohanca and its allies, Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Banca di Roma, were said to be planning to form a "hard core" of shareholders to exercise control.

Analysts and the Milan bourse reacted coolly to the news. After Stet stock jumped as much as 80 lire early Tuesday. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

MEDIA MARKETS Executive Exodus at Disney

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

OLLYWOOD, California — Richard H. Frank, the head of the Walt Disney Co.'s television programming business and one of the highest-ranking executives at Disney, intends to leave soon, according to people familiar with

his plans.

The departure of Mr. Frank would continue the turmoil at Disney, once one of Hollywood's most stable studios. The company has seen a series of departures from its creative ranks since the head of the studio, Jeffrey Katzenberg, resigned last Angust in a dispute with the chairman of Disney, Michael D. Eisner.

Mr. Frank, chairman of Disney's television and telecommunications unit, came to Disney

in 1985 from Paramount Television Group, where he was president. At Disney, he worked side by side with Mr. Katzenberg and has overseen the company's emergence as a lead-

overseen the company's emergence as a leading producer of programming.

Disney has produced prime-time hits including "Home Improvement," "Filen" and "Blossom," as well as successful syndicated programs such as the talk show "Live with Berrie & Kathia I as " Regis & Kathie Lee."

Mr. Frank has recently denied rumors he

would leave and was said by his office staff to be unavailable for comment. But several friends and associates said Mr. Frank had told them that he intended to leave after his contract expired next month.

Disney executives declined to comment. A spokesman for Disney said the denial by Mr. Frank that he was leaving spoke for itself.

But a close friend of Mr. Frank's said Monday: "There's no doubt he's leaving. The reason he's denying it is that he's afraid of

According to his friends, Mr. Frank is unhappy about his relationship with Mr. Eisner. Previously, Mr. Katzenberg and Frank G. Wells, the president of the company who died last April in a helicopter crash, had served as buffers for Mr. Frank. Without Mr. Katzenberg and Mr. Wells to intercede, the friends say, Mr. Frank has become increasingly upset at what he considers to be the second-guessing of his decisions by Mr. Eisner.

Mr. Frank is not expected to join Dream-works SKG, the new studio that Mr. Katzenberg is forming with Steven Spielberg and David Geffen. But people familiar with his plans say he might be a consultant to Dreamworks or open his own TV production house.

Mr. Frank's departure would leave Disney with its executive ranks further depleted and no clear successor to one of Hollywood's most successful television producers

It also would create new uncertainty for Disney's planned programming venture with three regional Bell telephone companies — Ameritech Corp., BellSouth Corp. and SBC Communications Inc.— to create television programs for the proposed entrance of the Bells into the cable television field.

That venture, announced last summer, has been groping for a structure and strategy. Mr. Frank has been actively involved and has been considered the man with the influence within Disney to move the effort beyond the

Barings Not Yet Out of The Woods

LONDON - Barings bank was savoring a new lease on life Tuesday as its Dutch savior paid off debts and its staff prepared to get back to business as usual.

But the fallout from Barings' spectacular collapse was far from over as British lawmakers promised new probes, observers warned of fresh trouble ahead and one of Barings' top analyti-cal teams defected to a rival investment firm.

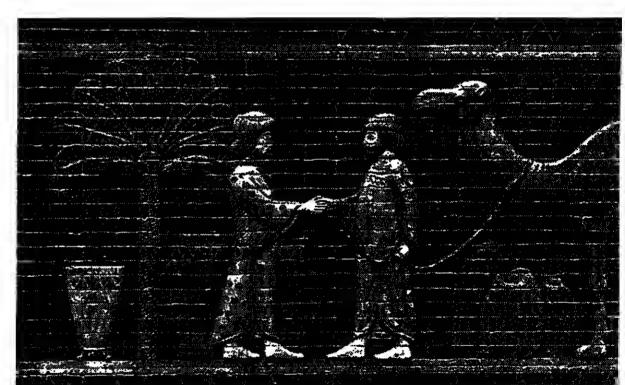
Nick Leeson, whose \$27 billion gamble on Japanese stocks felled Barings in one swoop, also hinted at revelations to come if he were offered up as a sacrificial lamb. Analysts said those revelations could reach to the heart of Barings amid mounting evidence that Mr. Leeson's bosses knew the risks he was running.

The Dutch banking company Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV agreed Monday to make up for Barings' £860 mil-lion (\$1.4 billion) in losses on Far Eastern futures markets.

Meanwhile, Smith New Court Securities said Tuesday it had already recruited a team of 11 equity analysts from Bar-ings' Tokyo office.

March 7

OUR PHILOSOPHY OF BANKING GOES BACK 4,000 YEARS.



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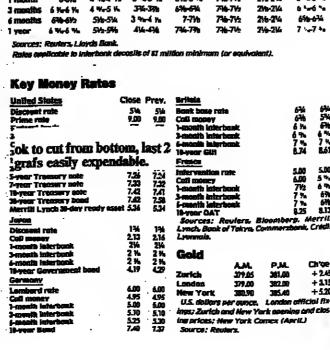
We're part of a global group with more than US\$5 billion in capital and more

than US\$50 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheet, riskaverse orientation and century-old heritage.

Though cuneiform tablets have given way to modern computers, the timeless qualities of safety, service and personal integrity will always be at the heart of our bank.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

CS Pessella 1.365 1.2167 20.34 22.73 * 0.95 1.005* 2.264 2027 70.955 ----1.5125 12.754 1.453 12.36 * 1.454 1.864 * 65.46 0.746 * 1200 = 0.3145 1.520 = 148,725 139,515 = 17,819 10,48 53,407 = 1,57% = 1,267 = 4,000 · 4,000 1965 °
1772 ° 18471
48472 ° 18713
2,8449 2544
7.759 ° \$1.89
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2,975 ° 1,74 4.55 1.5613 4.2285 25.75 2.39 147.34 531.00 3.75





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Dow Jones Averages

7909.96 2997.91 3945.69 3962.63 --34.9 1543.09 1544.48 1540.24 1543.06 --21 1 187.76 188.77 185.67 187.32 --11.4 1338.03 1340.69 1321.44 1327.12 --13.5

Standard & Poor's Indexes

EUROPEAN FUTURES

MARKET DIARY

Dollar's Debacle **Batters Equities**

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks posted their biggest loss in sev-Eo weeks as the slumping dollar pushed up Treasury bond yields for a fifth consecutive day, fueling a rout in financial issues. Regional banks such as First Interstate Bancorp and Bank of

U.S. Stocks

Boston Corp., and financial stocks such as Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. and Merrili Lynch & Co. posted the biggest losses amid concern that the weak dollar would lift inflation, driving up interest rates. Technology and electric utility

"The reality that the Federal Reserve may well want to raise rates one more time, maybe even at the end of March, just to be sure it's got inflation under cootrol, is beginning to set in." said James Weiss, a senior mon-ey manager at IDS Equity Ad-visors in Minneapolis. Minne-

With "the debacle in the doilar, the Fed may have to raise rates oot only for domestic reasons, but partly in defense" of the currency, he said.

The Dow Jones Industrial

Average slid 34.93 points, to 3,962.63, after having been down as much as 51.53 points. Losses were widespread, with declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outweighing advancing ones by an 8-to-3 ratio. Volume climbed 10 358.9 million shares from 298.9 million Monday

The henchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 13/32 to 100, pushing the yield up to 7.62 percent from 7.59 percent

Walt Disney Co. dropped 14 to 544 amid speculation that Richard Frank, chief of Disney's television and programming business, would leave after his contract expired in April. Disney closed at a record high of 56 yesterday.

Citicorp dropped 14 to 41, Chemical Bank declined 1 to 38% and Bankers Trust fell 1 to

Among smaller banks, Nationshank Corp. fell % to 48 %, First Interstate fell 214 to 79%, Bank of Boston declined 11/2 to 26½ and Wells Fargo & Co. slipped 2% to 156%.

Fannie Mae fell 1% to 73%, Merrill Lynch slumped 11/4 to 411/4 and Salomon fell 11/2 to 33.

MARK: Germans See Bright Side

Continued from Page 11

result of dollar weakness, while at the same time it has seen gains in its competitiveoess against the German-curreocyhloc countries as a result of a resurgent mark.

In Italy, beneath the political chaos, manufacturers have quietly notched up huge gains in competitiveness and profits

Foreign Exchange

courtesy of the plummeting lira. 'Italian corporations bave not been in such good shape in a decade," said Warren Oliver, an international economist at S. G. Warburg in Loodoo.

Even in the United States, economists suggest that not only have the perils of a weak dollar been exaggerated, but so, too, has the degree of weakness.

"On a trade-weighted basis since the beginning of the year, the dollar is unchanged," said Giorgio Radaelli, senior economist at Lehman Brothers in London.

True, most of that surprising stability has come at the expense of the fall in the currencies of America's two largest trading partners - Canada and Mexico, which together account for nearly a third of American trade — but it does dampen

falling dollar's touching off a surge in American inflation that may pose the biggest threat to the current economic upswing

The greatest fear for many analysts is that the weak-dollarrising-inflation scepario will

"Right now, there are a lot of people tiptoeing around in the U.S. bond market hoping it will oot blow up in their faces," said Lawrence Hatheway, a senior currency economist at Union

Should that happen, analysts say that interest rates around the world could rise, and then economic growth rates could

fears of higher import prices and the risk of rising inflation. In fact, it is those fears of a around the globe.

suddenly prompt a huge sell-off in American bond markets as investors come to fear that interest rates will be forced up to quash any threat of rising

Bank of Switzerland in Zurich.

The Dow

4100

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

570.26 573.07 — 1.48 \$74.32 376.18 — 5.57 151.08 154.95 — 0.97 447.14 44.97 — 0.70 479.10 482.12 — 3.51 448.74 451.33 — 2.61 **NYSE** indexes Financial Stock Indexes FTSE 100 (LIFFE) C25 per ledex point SONDJ **NASDAQ Indexes** 1995 CAC 40 (MAT1F) FF200 per letter p Mer 1791.00 Aur 1790.00 May 1700.00 Jue 1760.00 Sep 1781.50 Dec N.T. **NYSE Most Actives** AMEX Stock Index High Low Last Cha 452.09 448.55 449.64 -2.43 **Dow Jones Bond Averages** Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Est. IRREGULAR Notions Bol Torget USF&G Pochiation STOCK SPLIT CMG Intermetion 3 for 2 split, Tekniec 2 for 1 split. **NASDAQ Most Actives NYSE Diary** INCREASED Eaw Plan Rity Telephone&Data Sys York Intl 785 1453 714 2954 2954 72 INITIAL 3434 2276 57 1944 1574 4334 1774 3214 10 3-122 3-103 **AMEX Diary AMEX Most Actives** 10.72 70.65 70.67 - 0.34 70.72 70.65 70.67 - 0.34 70.72 70.65 70.67 - 0.37 70.72 70.65 70.67 - 0.37 70.72 70.72 70.65 70.65 70.65 70.72 70 **NASDAQ Diary** Vol. High Low Lost 19₀ 34₀ 94₀ 465₀ 1114 1114 1114 136 2314 1355 1836 1927 5117 100 66 -conqui; g-payable la Conadion funds; m nastaly; g-apprierty; s-sami-appeal **Spot Commodities**

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Loss Settle Chine

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CRISIS: Plunging Peso Has Investors Fleeing Latin American Markets

GASOIL (LPE) U.S. dollars per

Continued from Page 11

Market Sales

trois to prevent money from leaving the country. Coocern that Argentina might devalue the peso or abandoo its one-forone peg to the dollar have caused the mooetary hase to cootract and interest rates to more than triple since December, to about 42 percent.

The Merval stock market in-dex tumbled 7.7 percent to fin-through May 1.

ish at 271.09, while Argentine floating-rate bonds fell four points, to 42 cents on the dollar.

Brazilian shares dropped 4.4 percent in late trading as players sold on coocerns over a new foreign exchange rate policy.

Analysis reported uncertainty over a band announced Mooday that would limit the value of the real against the dollar

would "periodically define" the band, which oow seeks to limit the real to 0.86 to 0.90 to the

industrials

Low Last Settle

The Bovespa index of the 55 most-active stocks was off 1,571, at 27,056 points.

The Trib Latin America index fell 8.74 percent, to 62.15. Individual investors were redeeming money from mutual funds investing in Latin America

The ceotral bank said it at the fastest rate since Mexico's financial crisis began 11 weeks ago, fund companies said. At least 18 mutual funds lost

more than 14 percent of their oet asset value since Dec. 20. The biggest declines were being recorded by funds sold hy Wright Investors Service Inc., Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Fidelity Investments.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Horizon Raises Its Bid for Hillhaven

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP-DJ) — Horizon Health-care Corp. boosted its bid Tuesday to take over a rival nursing-home chain, Hillhaven Corp., to \$31 a share from \$28. A spokesman for Horizon said the latest bid would be worth a total of \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion, depending on certain adjust-ments. Horizon's initial bid, worth a total of about \$803.6 million, was launched in late January. In early February. Hillhaven rejected that bid as inadequate and challenged the bid's legality in a lawsuit filed in Las Vegas.

RTZ to Buy Into U.S. Mining Firm

LONDON (Bloomberg) — RTZ Corp. has agreed to buy a 10.4 percent stake in Freeport-McMoRan Copper & Gold Inc., a U.S. mining company, for \$450 million.

The two mining companies have also agreed to establish joint ventures to explore and develop Freeport-McMoRan Copper's vast holdings in Indonesia, with RTZ investing as much as \$850

million in the projects.

Combined with RTZ's option to purchase additional shares in Freeport-McMoRan Copper and convertible notes from its parent company, Freeport-McMoRan Inc., this represents a possible investment by RTZ of \$1.7 billion in the two Orleans-based Freeport-McMoRan Copper, which is in the New Orleans spim off by Freeport-McMoRan Inc., operates come of the world's rights became copper recovers in the Irian Isua one of the world's richest known copper reserves, in the Irian Jaya province in Indonesia.

Heinz 3d-Quarter Earnings Up 7.5%

PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg) — H. J. Heinz Co. said earnings in its third financial quarter rose 7.5 percent, matching Wall Street's expectations, as acquisitions helped boost sales. Net income increased to \$138.3 million, or 56 cents a share, from \$128.6 million, or 50 cents, in the year-earlier quarter. The

Pittsburgh-based food company's revenue in the quarter ended Jan. 25 rose 14 percent, to \$1.95 billion from \$1.71 billion. Heinz shares closed at \$37.75, down 25 cents. Exide Agrees to Buy Fiat Battery Unit BLOOMFIELD HILLS, Michigan (Bloomberg) - Exide

Corp. has agreed to acquire all of the capital stock of the Italian automaker Fiat's CEAc battery unit for about \$550 million. Exide's executive vice president and chief financial officer, Alan E. Ganthier, said the U.S. battery maker planned to pay for the acquisition with \$200 million raised in December through the issue of 5.1 million new shares. The remaining \$350 million will be financed with bank debt, he said.

For the Record

Bankers Trust New York Corp. has cut 60 jobs, mainly in the derivatives area, as a first step in its recent plan to cut 1995 expenses "significantly" across the board, a spokesman said. (Reuters)

Loan Quality Aids Barclays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Barclays PLC £657 million in 1993. said Tuesday its pretax profit a drop in bad-debt provisions.

Barclays, which earned a pre-tax £661 million in 1993, said its profits, analysts said. provision for bad debts dropped to £602 million from £1.9 billion. The company raised its dividend to 21 pence per share from 15.15

pence in 1993. The reduced bad-debt provisioo masked a fall in income from interest and trading. Net interest income fell 7 percent, to £3.63 billion, as the bank re-

duced the size of its loan book. The banking company's total dealing profits, including bonds, derivatives and equities,

slumped to £384 million from Barciays shares closed down 23.5 pence, at 582.5, in London. nearly tripled last year, to £1.86 23.5 pence, at 582.5, in London. billion (\$305 million), helped by The earnings were on the low end of expectations and inves-

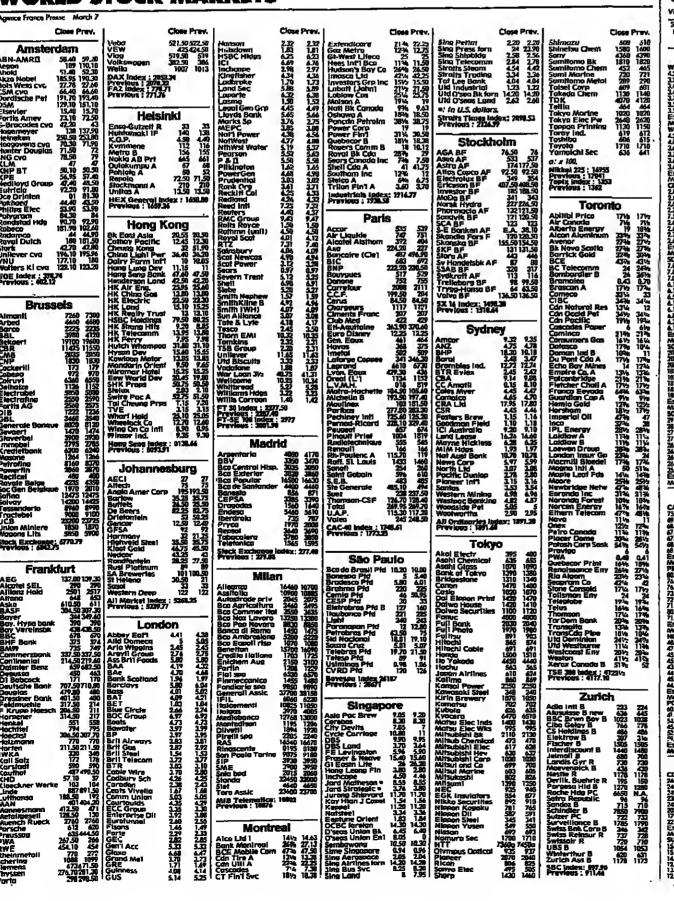
tors are not confident of future

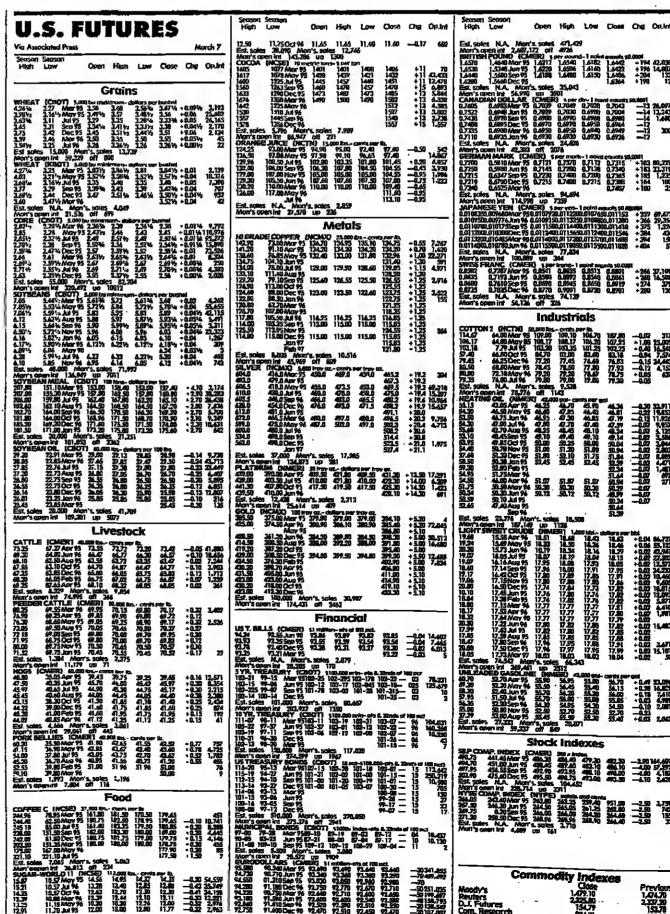
Barclays is to restructure its French banking operations, which should pressure its earnings in the current financial year, said Martin Taylor, chief execu-

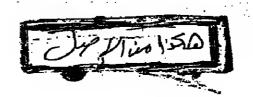
tive of Barclays. Barclays does not break out French results from its European figures, but its European commercial banking division posted a loss of £110 million last year, down from £150 million in 1993. (Bloomberg.

Reuters, Knight-Ridder,

WORLD STOCK MARKETS







0.53

-1.49

1,011.28

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG said Tuesday that increased demand for chemical products had helped lift its 1994 net profit by 80 percent, to 1.36 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.9 billion),

from 756 million DM in 1993. Pretax profit rose 20 percent, to 2.21 billion DM, while sales were up almost 8 percent, at 49.6 billion DM, a company spokesman said.

Hoechst said it planned to pay a 10 DM dividend per share. The 1993 dividend was cut to

The company said demand for chemical products contributed to its 1994 earnings and sales growth. But prices remained low for polymer, fiber, dye and fine chemical products.

Changes in the company's structure — especially the transfer of its agrochemicals business

into a joint venture with Schering AG — also contributed to sales growth, Hoechst said. The figures were released in a preliminary

report after a meeting of the company's supervisory board. Hoechst plans to announce its earnings formally on March 28. No 1995 outlook was included in the preliminary report.

The company also said that the board had approved the planned purchase of the Dow hemical Co. unit Marion Merrell Dow Inc. Hoechst, Germany's largest chemical and pharmaceutical company, has offered \$25.75 per share, or about \$7.1 billion, for the U.S. drug maker. Marion Merrell Dow's supervisory board

must still approve the deal, a Hoechst spokesman said. "But this is oot an unfriendly takeover

we're discussing," he added.

A Marion Merrell Dow spokesman said his company's board had yet to discuss the offer.

Hoechst shares fell after the preliminary re-

port was released, but partly recovered. They closed down 1 DM, at 308 DM. Hoechst's shares have declined since oews of the planned Marion Merrell Dow acquisition. The company has not said how it would finance the purchase. ... (Bioomberg, AFX)

■ German Jobless Rate Drops in February
The number of unemployed Germans fell by 23,000 in February, to a total of 3.83 million, according to raw data published Tuesday by the Federal Labor Office, news agencies reported

from Nuremberg. On the basis of that data, the February unemployment rate would be 9.9 percent, down from 10 percent in January. The office hailed the decline as an effect of an improving economy.

The improvement was most felt in Western Germany, where ocarly 25,000 more people were working, leaving 2.72 million unemployed. That would put the region's jobless rate at 8.8 percent. compared with 8.9 percent in January. In the East, the number of unemployed rose by

2,000, but the rate remained 14.7 percent. In Eastern Germany, 1.11 million people are out of work.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Recovery Lifts Belgian Bank's 1994 Earnings

Ricomberg Business News BRUSSELS - Générale de Banque SA, Belgium's largest bank, said Tuesday that its 1994 net profit rose 9 percent due to economic recovery in Belgium that enabled it to reduce provisions against bad debt.

Bur Fiat Bay

Profit was also bolstered by an increase in interest income and a one-time gain from the sale of shares in the Dutch banking company ABN-AMRO Holding NV.

Net profit rose to 12.65 billion Belgian francs (\$439 millioo) from 11.58 billion francs in 1993. Provisions against bad loans, writedowns and depreciation costs fell 36 percent, to 15.8 billion francs. The company said it would pay a dividend of 360 francs.

France and Britain Sign **Futures-Markets Deal**

PARIS - France and Britain said Tuesday that they had agreed to recognize each others' futures and options markets to allow each country to offer investment services in the other.

The London International Financial Putures and Options Exchange and the Marché à Terme International de France are, respectively, the No. 1 and 2 European options and futures exchanges.

Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery of France said the deal "was a recognition of the development of the futures markets in France and Britain" and of the quality of the regulatory environ-

Paris in particular had fought hard to get recognition for MATTF in Britain, to recomp some of the business by international institutional investors that had gone to London. Mr. Alphandery added that the recognitions prepared the

arrival of a single market for investment services. The cross-recognition deal had been expected since December, when the Office of Fair Trading in Britain said it had no

objections to recognizing MATIF. In 1993, Matif agreed to an alliance with the German futures exchange, the Deutsche Terminbörse, allowing each markt to sell the others' products.

New Omega Model Helps GM Europe Increase Earnings

They do a

great job in

Stephen Girsky,

research division

managing director,

PaineWebber Inc.

ations, no one does it better

In Italy, car production increased 20 percent in 1994,

even though the oumber of

cars registered in Italy was

down 27 percent, the coun-

try's car dealers' association,

Exports filled the gap, with 541,527 cars exported,

34.1 percent more than in 1993. Last year, 1,340,878

The German sports car

maker Porsebe AG said

Tuesday that it stuck by its

break-even forecast for the

current business year in

Porsche lost 150,2 million

marks (\$107.8 million) in the

1993-94 year to July 31,

1994, but is striving to break

even in the current year

thanks to cost-cutting mea-

sures and the success of its

Porsche also announced it

would stop making its 928

model as well as the 968.

arm of the German carmak-

er Volkswagen AG, said

Tuesday that sales and prof-

itability were rising and that

all its models were selling

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Andi AG, the upmarket

oew 911 Carrera model.

spite of the weak dollar.

Fiat SpA makes almost all

Anfia, reported Tuesday.

Italian motor vehicles.

cars were built.

Europe.'

than they do."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches rose 55 percent, to 112,250 GENEVA — General cars, in 1994. "They do a great job in Europe." said Stephen Motors Corp. said Tuesday that strong sales of its new Omega model and an im-Girsky, research division proving European economy had contributed to a 1994 managing director for the New York brokerage net profit of \$858 million, up PaineWebber Inc. "When it 43 percent, for its European comes to international oper-

units Opel and Vauxhall. That made GM the contioent's most profitable auto-maker for the fifth year in a

The \$858 millioo figure did not include the Swedish automaker Saab, which is 50 percent owned by GML GM Europe also imports General Motors autos from the United States.

Total net profit for all GM Europe operations was \$1.34 billion in 1994, the company said at a press conference at the Geneva International Motor Show.

The oet profit for Opel and Vauxhall was up from the \$605 million that GM Europe earned in 1993, when the European market phinged 15.1 percent, but it was still considerably short of the \$1.23 billion profit recorded in 1992.

"Last year turned out better thao most people thought would be the case." GM Europe's president, Richard Donnelly, said, not-ing the European market had swung up 5.6 percent in 1994, to 11.9 million vehi-

"However, the recovery still left the overall car market more than 1.6 million units, or 12 percent, below the level of 13.5 million cars reached in 1992," he said.

That difference is equal to the production total of five to eight full assembly plants in the auto industry," he said. "So we are by oo means back in a healthy situation."

GM Europe still accounted for 12.6 percent of the European market on sales of more than 1.5 million vehicles, Mr. Donnelly said.

Sales of the new Omega

After Loss, **Fisons Says** Merger Is **Possibility**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Fisons PLC said Tuesday that a hefty restructuring charge contributed to its loss of £463.7 millioo (\$761 million) for 1994, widening from a tiny £7,000 loss in 1993.

The company took a one-time charge of £220.6 million to restructure its pharmaceuticals division and the write-off of goodwill on its scientifie instruments business, which was sold last week

The company's pretax profit from continuing operations, ex-clusive of one-time items, was £54.2 million last year, up from

£35.9 million in 1993. Sales at Fisons fell to £1.29 billion from £1.32 billion, and the company said it would pay an unchanged dividend of 4.3 pence per share.

David Hankinson, the ficance director of Fisons, said the company would consider merging with another concernif be made.

"Ultimately, if someone approached and made all the right noises, we would think of merg-ing," Mr. Hankinson said. "We are putting ourselves out as pro-

Fisoos sbares slipped 3 pence, to 146, rebounding from steeper losses as bopes the company might draw a bid outweighed the poor results.

Fisons said it was already in discussions with several companies to sell its largest division, laboratory supplies. The move would allow the company to concentrate on its core pharmacenticals business

Last week, it said it agreed to sell its scientifie instruments division to Thermo Instruments Systems for £202 million, It sold its horticulmral unit last year.

The pharmaceuticals division reported operating profit, before exceptional items, of £64.3 million oo sales of £475.5 million, up from £445.8 million. Sales in the United States, however, fell 3 percent.

The laboratory supplies divisioo reported sales of £511 million_(Renters, Bloomberg, AFP)

London Frankfurt **CAC-40** FTSE 100 Index 200 OND JEM Exchange Prev. Close 0.84 398.74 402.12 Amsterdam-EOE Brussels 5,779,79 6,842,75 -1.05 Stock Index Frankturt 2,053,34 2,070,32 0.82 -0.14 770,71 771.76 -0.03 1,659,26 0.43 Financial Times 30 2.277.50 2.207.40 nobno London FTSE 100 2,977.00 Madrid -0.89 General ladex :: 0.73 10078 1.748.61 1,773.25 1.39 Stockholm SX 16 1,498,90 1,510,64

Investor's Europe

Very briefly:

ATX Index

derland and Colandel NV of Belgium.

Vierme '

Robert Schipper, chairman of the Dutch spirits maker Koninklijke BolsWessanen NV, resigned, citing his responsibility for the company's poor results last year.

1,005.BB

 VNU NV, the Dutch publishing concern, posted a 42 percent rise in oet profit in 1994, to 206 million guilders (\$131 million). · Koninklijke PTT Nederland NV said its PTT Post BV unit had agreed to acquire the courier-service companies Dentex BV Ne-

• TI Group PLC, the British engineering-products company, reported a 22 percent increase in pretax profit for 1994 to £153 million (\$250 million).

• ICL PLC, the British computer company that is 84 percent owned by Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, said its pretax profit rose 21 percent in 1994, to £28.4 million, thanks to cost-cutting measures.

• Rentokil PLC, the British environmental-services company, said its pretax profit in 1994 rose 20.4 percent, to £177 million. · Mannesmann Mobiliumk GmbH, the mobile phooe company that 58 percent-owned by Mannesmann AG, the German engineering and telecommunications concern, said its sales in 1994

nearly doubled, to 1.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion). • Deutsche Telekom AG's mobile-phone unit said it would work with the like subsidiary of GTE Corp. of the United States to provide the world's first trans-Atlanue mobile-phone oetwork.

Total SA said it would merge its Euridep unit with Kalon Group PLC, the British paint manufacturer, in exchange for oewly issued Kalon shares; the transaction would leave Total holding a majority stake in the combined company.

• Greece's central bank put a new 10,000 drachma (\$45) onte into circulation depieting George Papanicolau, the inventor of the Pap smear, and Asclepius, the Greek god of healing.

 De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. and De Beers Centenary AG. the two arms of the South Africa-controlled diamond cartel, reported a 7 percent fall in oct attributable earnings in 1994. to Bloomberg, AFP, AFX, AP, Reuters

YEN: With Companies Already Braced, Japan Unperturbed by Dollar Fall

Continued from Page 11

The American investment firm said it foresces little downside risk to the Japanese economy unless the yen averages 95 yen this year and falls to 90 the next. If so, real gross domestic product growth of 2.3 percent in the year through March 1996 will slide to 1.4 percent, while growth the following year will fall from 3.3 percent to 1.5 per-

The resilience stems from Japanese companies' baving prepared for a sharply stronger currency for years. Most com-panies have based this year's business plans on an exchange rate of 100 or 98 yea to the

To prepare, they have been shifting production offshore, mainly to low-cost countries in southeast Asia, and boosting sourcing of components and materials from overseas.

Aiwa Co., a subsidiary Sony Corp. that competes in the cuthroat market for audio-vi-sual equipment, would be ex-pected to be hard hit. Yet with nearly 80 percent of its producnearly so percent of its produc-tion offshore, mostly in Singa-pore and Malaysia, the compa-ny is well insulated. Analysts said they expected the company to report an 80 percent increase in net profit, to 4.5 billion yer (\$49 millioo), io the year through March 31.

"The yea's rise in not positive because many of our basic costs are in Japan," a spokesman said. "But we're in a relatively good position." Companies also bave im-

proved their competitiveness by cotting costs at home and streamlining manufacturing processes. Nissan Motor Co. said Monday that it would cut its work force and squeeze new price reductions from suppliers over the next several years to help bring itself back into the black.

Besides, a strong currency is not all bad. In terms of yen, the price of oil, food and other imported commodities has fallen by more than half over the past decade. Buying land and building production facilities offshore has become cheaper.

Moreover, after years of recession, Japanese companies are finally enjoying a modest upturn in the domestie economy. Having trimmed costs and coming off a poor year, even a small rise in sales will yield a hig increase on their bottom lines. The manufacturing sector

has enormous gearing and is likely to see growth," said Rich-ard A. Werner, an economist at Jardioe Fleming Securities. Without doubt, corporate Ja-

with the yen above 100 to the dollar. At today's levels, profits on most exports will be wiped ont, and there is little Japanese companies can do to accelerate

the shift to offshore production. The shift offshore is already in full gauge," said Don Kimball, senior e-Many hit to the yen

Shinya Harada, senior ana lyst at the Nikko Research Censaid that every time the dollar falls one yen it reduces the overall profits of Japanese companies by 1.3 percentage points. But even if the dollar falls to 90 yen, he calculates that profits at Japanese companies will rise 15 percent in the year through March 1996.

Still, that increase would be far below more bullish estimates that are partly reflected in Japanese stock prices

ing pressure to trim the yen's advance by reducing Japanese interest rates. It would be forced to do so only if the To-

Some analysts said the Bank kyo stock market began to fall, of Japan is likely to resist grow-reducing unrealized gains on reducing unrealized gains on equities beld by banks and putting them at risk of falling below their minimum capital-adoquacy requirements.

PICTET JFCP MANAGEMENT (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. Registered Office

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CIRCULAR RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Upon decision of Pictet JFCP Management (Luxembourg) S.A., acting as Management Cooppany to Euro Asia Fund (the "Fund") the Fund will be liquidated as from March 17th, 1995.

PICTET JFCP MANAGEMENT (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only November 1994



Sydran Food Services II, L.P.

has acquired

99 Burger King® Restaurants

in the State of Louisiana



Sydran Food Services II, L.P. completed a \$110 million financing to fund this purchase and future expansion

Bahrain International Bank (E.C.)

the lead investor

provided \$40 million of equity and subordinated debt advised by Dilmun Investments, Inc.



بناك البحرين الدولي , شمبر من العالم) Bahrain International Bank (E.C.)

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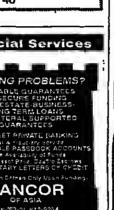


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Japan Steel Firms See Improvement But Not Profits

TOKYO - After suffering more than a billion dollars in losses in the first half, three of Japan's five major steelmakers forecast Tuesday either reduced losses or breakeven results for

the year through March. But NKK Corp. said its loss would almost double from a year earlier while at least two companies, Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. and Kawasaki Steel Corp., said recovery was being hampered by the Kobe earthquake in January.

Nippon Steel Corp. forecast that its consolidated pretax loss of 54 billion yen (\$58 million) last year would be "completely or almost completely eliminated" in the year to March.

The world's largest steelmaker also projected consolidated sales of 2.90 trillion yen for the same period, up from the previous year's 2.75 trillion yen.

We have made efforts to improve profitability," the company said. Nippon Steel said, however, that the environment was "severe" in all sectors including steel, chemicals, engineering, electronics, information and communications, new materials and other operations.

"Although consumer spending has started to revive, the sluggishness in private industrial investment continues, so the recovery of the economy is proceeding at a very slow place," the company said.

Sumitomo Metal revised its pretax loss forecast for the year to 27 billion yen, wider than its earlier projection of 24 billion yen but down from 33 billion last March: (AFP, Bloomberg)

the century, and to 160 by 2010.

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maintained its sales forecast of 1.03 trillion yen, down from

1.04 trillion yen a year earlier.

The company, which plans to omit its year-end dividend, said weak sales of sheet metal and the Kobe quake caused it to widen its forecast loss.

Kawasaki Steel projected a pretax loss of 19 billion yen, down from 32.3 billion a year earlier. It projected sales at 940 billion yen for the period, down from 1.01 trillion yen. It said it planned to take a charge of 8 billion yen because of damage cansed by the Kobe quake.

NKK projected a pretax loss of 45 billion yen, up sharply from 24.2 billion yen a year earlier. The company projected sales of 1.18 trillion yen for the same period, down from 1.20 trillion yen last year.

The company said lower prices for steel products were outweighing the benefits of cost-cutting and improvements in production. NKK also plans to omit its year-end dividend.

NKK said capital gains arising from the sale of assets would reduce losses to 37 billion yen after taxes.

Kobe Steel Ltd., which was heavily damaged in the quake with production suspended at two plants, plans to release its forecasts later this month. The company suffered 74 billion yen in damage to its two steel plants in the Jan. 17 earthquake that devastated its home town of Kobe. Kobe Steel had a loss of 3.42 billion yen in the year to

China Air Fleet to Grow

BELIING - China plans to expand its civilian aircraft fleet by more than five-fold over the next 20 years, the China Aviation Industrial Corp. said Tuesday.

The massive expansion from the current fleet of 400 planes is necessary to cope with an expected annual average increase of 12.3 percent in passenger load, the Xinhua news agency said. China will need 553 new passenger aircraft over the next decade

and a further 1,697 during the 2004-2013 period, Xinhua said, citing China Aviation's forecast. China Aviation also predicted that the number of airports in the country would increase to 120 from the current 104 by the turn of

In the Winner's Corner China Benefits From Antimony Price Rise

By Kevin Murphy rnational Herald Tribun

HONG KONG - Nelson Bunker Hunt tried it with silver, Marc Rich with aluminum and the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries repeatedly with oil, but when it comes to cornering a commodity market, China could give them all a lesson.

In about six months months in 1994, prices of antimony, an otherwise obscure metal used as a flame retardant, ceramic additive and a polyester ingredient, tripled amid a sudden

dearth of supply.

With China now producing up to 80 percent of the world's antimony, traders knew where to start looking for answers when con-tracted deliveries disappeared and users' stockpiles dwindled.

A year after antimony prices first took off, prices remain high - up to \$5,000 per metric ton - and the 50 or so traders who make the world market remain mystified: Did antimony prices surge because the two state-owned Chinese companies authorized to export it deliberately squeezed supply? Or was the trading turmoil — also witnessed in world tungsten prices in 1994 and arsenic prices in 1993, two other mineral markets dominated by China merely a sign of the tough times now affecting most Chinese state industries?

"There's a lot of uncertainty about what China is really up to here," said a Londonbased metals analyst who asked not to be identified. "It could be that they are bolding back supply to get better prices," the analyst said. "Or maybe they are having real prob-lems in production. We just don't know. It's a constant problem with China selling these metals - they're not very forthcoming.

The break-up of the Soviet Union isolated antimony mines in Siberia from a giant smelter in newly independent Kyrgyzstan, while low prices in the early 1990s put low-grade mines in Bolivia and South Africa out of business.

Yet demand for autimony remains relatively constant despite price movements. Its use rises or falls gradually with world economic growth rates. As buyers are all too well aware, lew substitutes exist for antimony in its most

common industrial applications.

This combination of factors resulted in China, which was investigated for chimping antimony products in the European Union in 1992, grabbing an even larger share of a world market currently estimated at perhaps 70,000 metric tons per year. Now, some traders believe, China is delib-

erately exploiting its production advantage.
"It's not unusual for a metal to go crazy for while," said Katherine Sellery, a Hong Kongbased metals trader who watched antimony soar from \$1,800 per metric ton to about \$6,000 in October. "But antimony was differ-

ent, it just kept going up."
"One way or another China did a very good job of controlling antimony supply in 1994," said Mrs. Sellery, who, like other antimony

traders, conducts business outside of any formal exchange and without hedging instru-

ments such as futures contracts. However, Chinese sellers reject theories that they are manipulating the world markets -for now, anyway.

"Of course we are trying to control the market," said Huang Chong-biao, chief anti-mony trader with China National Non-Ferrous Metals Import & Export Corp. in Beijing, one of two companies authorized to export the lustrous, silvery white metal. "But there are many circumstances preventing us from being able to do it."

China's ambioous economic reforms are aimed at making unprofitable state-owned companies compete in the market economy.

Prices tripled last year amid a sudden of supply.

At the same time, efforts to slow an economy where inflation hit 24 percent in 1994 have included a serious clampdown on bank lending throughout China.

Analysis said that combination has slowed investment to a crawl and closed several marginal mines, crimping supply without the offi-cial exporters' deliberate intervention.

Rising market prices, meanwhile, have created mayhem in China's antimony distribution system as doubling and tripling prices encouraged individual mine managers and savvy mid-dlemen to cut China Non-Ferrous and its rival China National Metals & Minerals Import & Export Corp. out of international deals.

Antimony shipments disappeared overnight from individual mines and smelters, traders said. Some sellers reneged oo fixed contracts as the price spiraled and smuggling became rampant.

The situation was exacerbated by fact that most mines are in China's southern provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi and Hunan, where Beijing's reach has become tenuous in commercial matters in recent years.

We don't sell to anyone in Hong Kong but warehouses there were full of antimony last year," said Mr. Huang, who blamed production difficulties and unauthorized exporters for China's inability to truly dictate antimony's price. Citing increased production in China, Mr.

Huang predicted more "reasonable" prices for antimony for the rest of 1995 - about \$4,000 per metric ton —and a calmer market. But if buyers try to stockpile too much or

rival producers in Bolivia, South Africa or Thailand dust off plans to activate mines, they run the risk of China flooding the market and putting them out of business, analysts said.

The two official exporters in China doo't have the cash themselves to control the market. Discipline is breaking down," said a U.S.-based buyer of antimony, who also requested anonymity.

New Rules For Bond **Futures** in Shanghai

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches SHANGHAI - The Shanghai Securities Exchange allowed limited trading in bond futures on Tuesday, ending a six-day suspension to probe a financial scandal involving China's largest brokerage.

Trading resumed with sharply increased margin require-ments and with daily limits no price fluctuation, an exchange statement said.

The exchange halted trading after Shanghai International Securities Co. dumped contracts in the final minutes of trading on Feb. 23. The brokerage was apparently trying to drive down prices to minimize its losses on a huge short position in June Treasury bond futures.

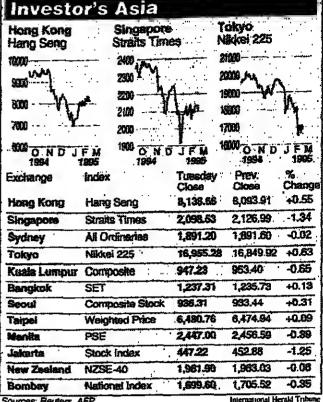
Since Feb. 24, the exchange has been trying to cajole members and their customers to cancel out contracts among each other at oegotiated prices.

On Tuesday the exchange said the process of unwinding positioos could gn ahead through normal competitive bidding, but this did not apply to the June bond futures contract. The exchange also said members would not be allowed to build new posionns until March 13.

"The oew rules will standardize the market," said an official from the exchange's Treasury bonds department who asked not to be identified. "We dan't want a similar incident to hap-DCD again."

Meanwhile, Shanghai International was said to be seeking credit lines from two of its leading shareholders, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank and the Shanghai arm of China International Trust & Investment Corp. A source io China's banking industry put Shanghai International's losses because of the bad bond bet at around 800 million yuan (\$95 million).

China is concerned that a collapse of its bood market could jeopardize the record 150 billion yuan Treasury bood sale it plans to fund its deticit this year. Futures trading had helped bond issuance by providing an attractive market for the paper. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Very briefly:

• China International Trust & Investment Corp. Shanghai reached an agreement on the settlement of its debts, estimated at around \$40 million, with Credit Lyonnais Rouse, the Chinese trading subsidiary of Crédit Lyonnais.

China Central Television signed an agreement with France Telévision to exchange programming.

Electrolity AB bas set up a joint venture called Shanghai Lux Appliances Co. with Forever Industrial Group to produce vacuum cleaners in Shanghai.

• United International Holdings Inc., a U.S. cable TV company, is suing Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. for alleged breach of contract and fraud. The U.S. company says it was granted a right in October 1992 to acquire at least 10 percent of the Hnng Kong company's cable TV operation, but that Wharf pulled out of the deal.

Samsung Electronics Co. plans to issue bonds in Germany warth 300 million Deutsche marks (\$214 million) later this month. It will be the first time that a South Korean firm has issued markdenominated boods. • Daewoo Electronics Co. will spend \$25 millioo to build an

electronies parts plant in Northern Ireland, the company said. Communications Authority of Thailand will invest 100 million baht (\$4 million) in a communications venture to support Motorola Inc.'s Iridium satellite telecommunications network.

• Lend Lense Corp., the Australian property development company, said its chairman, John Morschel, has resigned, effective immediately.

• Solarex, a unit of Euron Corp. and Amoco Corp., is holding talks with the Indian government to build solar power plants in two states, a junior government minister said. Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. will cut 3,500 jnbs by 2005

through attrition, Japan's Nihoo Keizai oewspaper reported. BASF AG said it was opening an office in Vietnam to facilitate business there.

• Sony Corp. is carrying out a feasibility study on the production of color televisioo sets in an eastern European country or Russia, a spokesman said. AFP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AFX, Reiters

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Computers & Communications

Will Governments Block the Fast Lane of Data Highway?

By Tom Buerkle

aries seeking to develop a global information superhighway, the time for talk is over.

That was the simple message from the recent Group of Seven meeting here. which for the first time brought business leaders and government officials together to plot a common course for turning vir-tual reality and other promises of the multimedia future into simple reality.

As part of a two-pronged approach, the industrialists have agreed to propose a list of regulatory and technical standards ranging from telecommunications deregulation to protection of intellectual prop-erty and data privacy for G-7 heads of government to consider at their summit meeting in Halifax, Canada, in July.

The message should be clear — a message of opening the market, creating the conditions of real competition," said Bruno Lamborghini, a senior executive of Olivetti SpA who has led coordination

offorts within European industry.

Governments, meanwhile, will begin work on 11 pilot projects to build public support for the data superhighway. These range from establishing electronic museums and libraries to sening up an online medical information service for doctors and hospitals worldwide.

Health care is something people will understand if they see how they will benefit," said Heinrich von Pierer, chairman of Siemens AG.

Turning the cyberhype into concrete action is already exposing some sharp differences, especially on issues like telecommunications deregulation that will force Europe's state-owned phone monopolies

to shed tens of thousands of jobs. In Paris last week, Communications Minister Nicholas Sarkozy said France would resist U.S. pressure for advancing to next year the target date for introducing telephone competition, saying it represented an American attempt to control communications networks.

But in spite of the differences, business and government have reached a consensus on two fundamentals; technology is rapidly turning yesterday's fantasies into today's possibilities, and governments oeed to keep their meddling to a min-

"Three years ago personal phone num-

bers that followed you anywhere and affordable desktop video conferencing were promises," said Robert E. Aflen, chairman of AT&T. "Today they are commercial realities."

"We are not looking for bodies to

regulate or control every move along the highway," said L.R. Wilson, chairman of BCE Inc., the Canadian conglomerate that owns Northern Telecom. "Rather, we in private enterprise want a set of coherent and constitutions." coherent and consistent ground rules which will enable us to build the global infrastructure. Investments require certainty and predictability."

Industry is eager to see the G-7 leaders in Halifax endorse the eight general prin-ciples agreed upon in Brussels, which include guaranteeing that different na-donal networks can communicate with each other, ensuring open access to networks, encouraging private investment and promoong cultural diversity.

But that alone won't be enough, said Carlo De Benedetti, the Olivetti chairman. He called on his fellow executives to draw up a detailed plan of action for Halifax. That plan is likely to build on six recommendations made recently by information technology associations of Europe, the United States and Japan.

On standards for communications between networks, for example, the associations want companies rather than governments to take the lead, and believe standards should include proprietary technology licensed volutarily by cor-

Industrialists also warn against adopting standards ton early, especially in areas ing standards ton early, especially in areas of rapid evolution like set-top control boxes for interactive television. Michael Spindler, chief executive of Apple Computer Inc., said fixing standards for some multimedia building blocks would be the equivalent of patenting the English language. "That would be terrible." he said. The industry groups also urged the opening of telecommunications to cross-border investment; adoption of communications.

border investment; adoption of common cryptography standards and legal treatment of electronic transactions to foster and protect commerce on the highways; strengthening of intellectual property rights; holding off on new universal service obligations, and government belp in developing applications.

Charles Sirois, president of the Cana-

da's Teleglobe, said the scientists and engineers who have built today's super-



highway should take the lead in developing applications for its use. He suggested a worldwide program to put scientific publications on the highway in multimedia form, and set a target date for

phasing out paper-based journals.

Mark Wössner, president of the German media giant Bertelsmann AG, warned against any efforts to legislate on the content that travels on the highways.
"The only path to cultural diversity and pluralism is through competitive and competing media companies." he said

Those companies will need governments to provide enhanced and uniform rules protecting intellectual property, he added. The most-critical requirements are the establishment of exclusive rights. which will extend copyrights to digital versions of books and movies, and the development of technical means to ensure that royalties get paid to holders of the rights when highway users download

But there were some cautionary voices

about intellectual property, particularly from Japan, where business executives and regulators alike talk more of 'rewards" than "rights." That nuance re-vealed lingering resentment in Japan about royaldes demanded by semiconductor patent holders, and a determinauon to ensure that corporate America doesn't grab an intellectual stranglehold over the multimedia future.

Hiroshi Inose, director-general of Japan's National Center for Science Information Systems, urged bolders of intellectual property to disclose their ideas publicly to stimulate innovations,

The G-7 pilot projects largely will attempt to link up existing small-scale projects and disseminate information rather than test exotic new technologies.

Some projects will exploit existing data bases to help monitor the environment and scarce natural resources, link up shiptracking systems into a global network, develop networks to help small businesses reach global markets, and help government bureaucracies to eliminate pa-perwork by deliveriog benefits and information electronically.

The more technologically challenging projects include efforts to link national broadband networks capable of carrying two-way video, voice and data, and a project to bring together telemedicine centers into a multilingual, multimedia network that would enable specialists to do consultations via computer around the globe.

The projects will be shepherded by government agencies, and the limited role that Washington will play underscores the American cooviction that private companies meeting market demands will develop the superhighway. The United States will help coordinate just two projects, those on the environment and small business, while Europe will have a hand in all but one.

TOM BUERKLE is Brussels correspondent of the International Herald Tri-

A Showcase For Rapidly Changing Industry

By Robert Bailey

ISITORS to this year's CeBit show in Hannover, Germany, which has long been rated as Europe's premier information technology showcase, will get a strong reminder of how fast the industry is changing — if they needed any.

The speed of transformation and growth in the industry is apparent merely from the number of exhibitors — over 6,000 from 57 countries — a more than tenfold in-crease since CeBit was spun off from the Hannover trade fair 25 years ago.

It is probable that some participants will have folded or have been absorbed by others a year from now. The rewards however, for those able to keep up the pace can be immense.

The development of multimedia sys-tems continues to be a key theme in the industry. Manufacturers are currently debating what form these systems, which involve the use of sound, moving images and interactive comands, will take when they are adopted on a wide scale by consumers.

Manufacturers and industry watchers are of two minds as to whether we will have multimedia capability in our personal computers five years from now, or whether advances in cable mean that television sets will become the medium of . choice for the technology.

Within the next five years fiberoptic links are expected to have five times the capacity of today's systems. The prospect of linking these cable links with digital switches and video into systems that -as far as consumers are concerned — will be seamless is accelerating product inno-

According to Bill Gates, chairman and co-founder of Microsoft Corp., the world's largest software company: "Our investment level is predicated on having millions of people hooked up to broadband networks within the next three to

Industry's appraisal of the time it will take to reconp the vast investment needed to bring the multimedia concept to reality will be pivotal. Some executives are de-cidedly cold on the idea that the personal computer will have the lead role in in-teractive multimedia.

According to Ed McCracken, chief ex-ecutive of Silicon Graphics: 'Fewer than 15 percent of multimedia users will interact with the information superhighway via their computers. The other 85 percent will use television. The capabilities we are building into TVs will make them

more powerful than any PC.

Other companies that are present at
CeBit downplay role of television. Executives at Compaq, which last year notched up record sales of \$10.9 billion, making it the world's leading supplier of PCs, believe that homes will have networks of computers:

Whether consumers will buy multimedia systems in the oumbers that their developers hope they will remains to be seen. One thing that is probable is that, as with telephones, many of us will also want access to computing while on the move. A high proportion of the 700 telecom-

munications exhibitors at CeBit are focusing on the mobile market. The mobile telephone is envisaged as a multifunctional device incorporating a screeo and keyboard enabling it to be used to send and receive fax messages, to store messages, retrieve data, obtain in-

formation and act as a pager as well as a provider of voice communications. Among the other cutting edge products on display at CeBit are speech recog-tition systems costing less than \$1,000 that are able to accurately translate spo-

ken word into screen based text. HERE will also be products incorporating advances in neural computer networks, which are built to mimic the functions of the human brain by discerning patterns behind very large volumes of informanoo. A computer that thinks for itself, carries out spokeo commands and acts as a servant is no longer in the realm of science fiction.

The downside of the rapid advances is that new products can become obsolete, or at least no longer cutting edge, very

Just as computer makers settled down to incorporating Intel Corp.'s revised Pentium microprocessor into their products, for instance, the chipmaker announced plans to launch a new generation

chip later this year.

The new P6 chip, which will offer twice the power of Pentium, is expected to stimulate a raft of enhancements to existing PCs, including image processing, speech recognition and video con-

Further ahead, companies including Japan's NEC, Toshiba, South Korea's Samsung, IBM and Siemens AG are planning to introduce memory chips that will have four since the carriety of the most have four times the capacity of the most

powerful of today's microprocessor.

As Mr. McCracken of Silicon Graphics has said: "No one can plan the future. Three years is long-term, even two years, maybe. Five years is laughable."

ROBERT BAHEY is a London-based journalist who specializes in technology and husiness topics.

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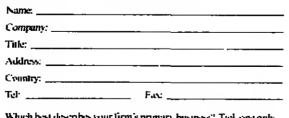
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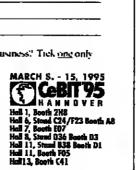
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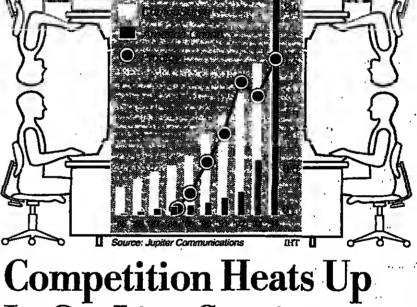
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Growth in On-line Subscribers

U.S. computer network subscribers, in millions

In On-Line Services

By John Burgess

T'S a standard pattern in the freeenterprise system: pioneering companies invest heavily to invent a new type of business, then brace themselves as powerful newcomers rush in and try to take their customers away. On-line services have just reached that point.

Perhaps six million people oow have accounts with commercial on-line companies that tie together personal

The rolls grew by about 40 percent last year, according to industry esti-mates, as family after family signed up to exchange e-mail, read sport, news and stock quotes, research term papers and play games on computer screens.

Three companies — CompuServe, Prodigy and America Online — dominate the \$1 billion a year industry,

which is based in the United States, home of the world's largest population of personal computers. But increasingly, Europeans and Asians are dialing up on-line services as well.

Now Microsoft Corp. is readying its Microsoft Network. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is pressing ahead with one called Interchange. Apple Computer Inc. is touting its e-world service. And last week, Bertelsmann AG of Germany announced a joint ven-ture with America Online to launch a service in Europe this year.

'There's no customer loyalty right now." said Gary Arlen, president of Arlen Communications, a Bethesda, Maryland, company that studies the on-line market. "The arrival of new guys like Microsoft Network and Inter change will encourage that.' What worries competitors most is that

Microsoft plans to include easy access to its network in its new "operating system" software called Windows 95. Microsoft's DOS and Windows operating systems are already used in about 80 percent of the world's computers and Windows 95 is widely assumed to be headed for a similar share.

Competitors worry that that will automatically shift the industry's center of gravity. If only 10 percent of the gravity. It only to percent of the (users) that have Windows upgrade and log onto the network," Mr. Arlen says, "instantly Microsoft Network would be bigger than anyone today."

Companies aren't standing still wait-

ing, however. In an attempt to survive whatever shakeout lies ahead, they are cutting their prices, expanding their line-up of "content," or services and data available on-line, improving their graphics, and setting up connections into the global computer network known as the Internet. Prodigy recently became the first large service to offer access to the World Wide Web, a graphically oriented subnetwork of the Internet.

On-line services began more than a decade ago with local "bulletin boards" often run by hobbyists. People would dial a local number and link their home machines to a computer a few miles away and exchange messages or read ''postings.'

By today's standards, it was low-tech stuff, raw words on black screens and no connections to other bulletin

The big commercial services expanded on that basic design. Customers could dial local numbers from all over the country to get into a single service, say. CompuServe. More customers meant more content. But each service

Continued on Page 20

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1995

COMPUTERS & COMMUNICATIONS / A SPECIAL REPORT

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By Thomas Fuller OME 100 years after or 100 billion or whatever Guglielmo Marconi

hailed the dawn of the wireless era, offices have never been more wired. Employees crouch under

their desks struggling to fit 25point jacks into 9-point plugs, tripping over a spaghetti-like network of printer cables and relephone cords in the process.

Hope, according to some in the computer industry, arrives in the form of light. Infrared sensors, installed on laptops, hand-beld personal agendas, printers, pholocopiers and perhaps even public telephones, would allow the machines to talk to each other without any wires involved. The technology is as basic as

that used in television remote controls. And, more importantly, as cheap, costing just a few dollars to install onto computer platforms — far cheaper than radio technology.

By 1997, 37 million systems will be equipped with infrared sensors, according to the research company Dataquest

allow users, for instance, to emissions of different objects. ment — hand-beld agenda, lapprint documents from their lapMyles Suer, the manager of top and desktop — and print transfer addresses from a handheld computer to a desktop or laptop: or to point a pager at a public phone and receive electronic mail. Infrared is already used in cordless stereo headsets and all sorts of remote control 'One of the nice things

about infrared is that it's not regulated heavily around the world," said John LaRoche. executive director of the Infrared Data Association, a nonprofit organization in Califorgoing into a certain country.

over 100 members including the industry's major manufacturers: Apple Computer Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Sharp Corp., Intel Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co., among others.

dollar investment, or 10 billion they're paying" for other sys-tems, said Mr. LaRoche. "Nobody is investing or will lose a

much more useful." The standard used by the association limits a user to a distance of about 10 feet (3 meters) between the two communicating machines, making it an obviously short-haul transmission

platforms that will make them

Infrared devices work by transmitting rays of light that, as the term suggests, are beyond the red end of the visible light spectrum. Diodes emit pulses of light that are decoded by receptor chips in the receiving One such chip, made by

Irvine Sensors, sells for around \$3. The company first researched infrared technology as a way for U.S. military satellites to identify enemy missiles hy tracing their heat signatures. Infrared is also used by the mil-The infrared sensors would that pick up on the infrared that pick up on the infrared different objects.

we're really providing the consumer with is a mechanism of doing point-to-point wireless communication in data transfer.
"The idea is that you're

pointing at an object and you're sending the information. That's vastly different from any of the other wireless technologies that basically involve an unconscious' connection but use radio frequencies, which are not only high-power, but also require a lot of certification and cannot be readily used in an office environment because of interference."

In creating an industry stan-dard, the 50 founding compa nies of the association -- led by Hewlett-Packard - ruled out an omnidirectional system, which would have allowed users 10 point their machines in any direction they wished, provided they were indoors. The beam would bounce off walls and objects until it reached the

But this option was ruled out the because it would have involved antennas and more power, a ald Tribune.

THOMAS FULLER is on the staff of the International Heraltonian and Tribune.

Infrared Devices Aim to Limit Their Use "There's very little hype in major concern as most of the this because there's no billion applications involve low-power, portable devices. Instead. the devices have to be pointed

directly at the machines. Power concerns, say infrared advocates, are the reason that lot of money on infrared. But radio frequency data transmisit's going to become one of sion is impractical for such these enabling features on these small machines. Space is also an important factor, as the infrared chip and sensor take up a fraction of the space required for radio transmissioo hardware. On most machines, the infrared sensor fits into the se-

> The companies also agreed on a speed at which the data would be transferred, eoding up with the fastest speed that a PC's serial port can handle: 115.2 kilobits per second, roughly 10 times as fast as a fax machine and 8 to 12 times faster than a typical modem used in a PC. In practical terms, this would allow for the transfer of about two pages of text per second.

rial port of the computer.

Infrared advocates tout the technology as being useful in an increasingly mobile office environment. People who spend many of their working hours out of the office could use infrared sensors to synchronize data on their computer equip-

Mr. Suer of Irvine Sensors gives an example: "More and more people are taking presentations on the road on their notebook which allows them to instantaneously change it. After you give the presentation someone asks for a copy. Either you have to carry many different types of cables to print," or you would be able to print the files through an infrared transfer, he

Mr. Suer predicts that in the future, public phones will be equipped with sensors for pagers, or to facilitate voice modulatioo devices used by the deaf.

Others are skeptical. "Who's going to pay for it? If you're already in paging why would you need" infrared, said Kimball Brown, vice president of mobile computing at Data quest. "IR will happen because it's virtually free.

Cellular Communications Industry Is Booming

By John Burgess

LL over the world. telecommunications companies are thinknology's advance. ing wireless. They are spending hillions of dollars to build transmission towers. launch satellites and develop low-cost hand-held phones and terminals, all with the goal of ending the century and a halfold dominance of the wire.

Since telegraph service be-gan in 1844, most two-way communications have been not person-to-person but place-toplace. If the two people aren't in

the spots that the wire links,

they don't connect.

Now, harnessing advances in microelectronics and satellite technology, companies are crafting systems that seek out people whereever they are, keeping them in touch on-thego. The services are coming into use rapidly in the United States, Europe and the growth economies of East Asia. Cellular phones are the most

dramatic manifestation to date. The number in use in the United States passed the 25 million mark last month, with no end to the growth in sight. In little more than a decade, the cellular phone has evolved from prohibitively expensive business tool and status symbol to something used by roughly one in 10 style.

Not everyone welcomes the change. Wireless phones are showing up in confession

booths, courtrooms and airline call there, says Boh Ratliffe, an Mississippi, company that cahins, places where the noise AT&T senior vice president for plans to begin two-way paging of the outside world was once communications. shut out. But by all accounts, there is no stopping the tech-

"It's filteriog down to the nications consulting firm. "It's slowly becoming a necessity of

Now regulators in many countries are clearing up new space on the radio spectrum for a new collection of wireless ser-

They go by the label personal communications services, or PCS. In its simplest form, PCS is just another name for pocket phones. But companies are preparing a wide variety of 'smart networks" and data services that will do things that ordinary cell phones can't.

Under development are phones that would link to multiple wireless networks, searching out the lowest-cost alter-

At home, it would function like a cordless phone, tying into a small "base station" that would channel its calls over low-cost land lines. On the road it would link to the higher-cost cellular system. At the office it would get off the cellular sys-tem and function again cordless

The user would have just one number. "The wireless intelligent network is going to know

Other services focus on data transmission. Electronic mail,

for instance, is already going wireless. Radiomail, a U.S. serlower-income levels," said vice, lets people attach re-Tom Ross of MTA-EMCI, a ceivers to laptop computers that Washington-based telecommu- send or receive e-mail over the Two-way paging is on its way. Pagers now simply receive signals. But Motorola Inc.

has developed one that can talk back as well, with the first commercial service scheduled for this year. It can automatically acknowledge receipt of a paging message, or let the user select from a collection of boilerplate responses, such as "I got your request and will carry it

Companies are inventing new applications that they hope will reduce the cost of doing business. American Airlines, for instance, is trying to speed up passenger check-io. Agents with small terminals/printers on their hips take reservations from people standing in line at two U.S. airports, then print tickets from the unit. The airline's data base is updated by lite. wireless link.

professional life. But now it is next step: handheld ones, which shifting toward consumers and companies hope that the new of multibillion dollar systems services will accelerate that of satellites that would orbit trend.

service in the United States later this year, hopes to pick up large numbers of customers among professional, two-income families. "They're trying efficient use of the radio spectrum, a finite resource that evto stay in touch. Mom is run-

kids, and sends a message saying I'll be late." Computer companies, meanwhile, are selling the first "personal digital assistants," computer/comunicators. The developers' dream is that ultimately the devices would be carried by millions of people one. A team of cellular comand function as computer, tele-

phone, pager, fax machine, and

mabe even one day video ter-minal, able to receive private

ning late, trying to pick up the

video messages over the air.
All of these services require that people be within range of transmission towers. Other services use satellites so that the service will work essentially anywhere on earth.

Already, the drivers of tens trucks trade typed messages with their dispatchers through tiny antennae that link from the vehicle directly up to a satel-Satellite phones have shrunk

would involve launching a set low enough to link with the Jai Bhagat, chief executive small phones. Those entering where you are" and deliver the of Destineer Corp., a Jackson, the field include consortia of the Washington Post.

grouped around Motorola, the London-based Inmarsat con-

sortium and Loral Corp. With more and more services starting up, technicians are hunting for ways 10 make more

eryone must share.

THE world's cellular phone systems are starting to switch to digital transmission. which can generally put three or four conversations into a channel that under the original analog technology could only carry panies in the United States has inaugurated technology that makes use of gaps in cellular phone calls to send bursts of

Like any new husiness, these services carry hig risks for pioneers. Last year, a California company called Eo Inc. closed its doors just over a year after launching what was called the first personal digital assistant. of thousands of long-distance Apple Computer Inc. has had only lukewarm reception for its Newton.

But there is a sufficient supply of optimism to keep a steady flow of capital flowing into the industry. In Washing-Wireless communications to the size of a hriefcase. Sev-date have been used mainly in eral consortia want to go the conducting auctions for PCS licenses. As of last month, they had commitments of close to So hillion — and the bidding wasn't over yet.

JOHN BURGESS is on the staff

Costs Are Dropping for Virtual Reality Systems

By Robert Bailey

TIRTUAL reality is shaping up to be as design. influential a new application for computers as speech recognition. Both are likely to become important product themes for the personal computer industry as the costs of such systems come down. For virtual reality, the main

focus is on so-called immersive systems. This involves the creation of an artificial computergenerated environment - perhaps an office, a factory, or an airplane cockpit. A headset that projects a

three-dimensional image and that monitors movements of the wearer's head so that the comtops without having to unplug the company's semiconductor from any printer they chose puter can alter the images acthe existing printer network; to products division, said "What without having-to deal with cording to the movements, creates the illusion of being somewhere else. A special glove linked to sen-

sors also allows a user to "reach" inside this artificial world and to make changes to

So far the higgest impact of immersive virtual reality technology has been seen in theme parks and up-market amusement centers, but now systems are set to enter the home. By next Christmas, Atari Inc. plans to launch a fully immersive computer game system known as Jaguar, which will sell for about \$350. The system will offer such cyberspace games as "Dactyl Nightmare," stock car racing and a World War I air battle.

The Atari system is being developed by the British company Virtuality. Its managing director, Jonathan Waldem, says the company is a leader in developing low-cost immersive virtual reality systems for leisure applications and that it is the only volume manufacturer in the field. 'The entertainment field has

proved to be a highly compelling one for virtual reality," For the games enthusiast Vir-

mality has created a three-di-mensional virtual world in which players can survive battles in space, become an "urban warrior' or take oo boxers such as "Red Bull Bolovski" in a simulated prize fight where damage to the opponeot is delivered in full detail. There is, however, a more

serious side to virtual reality. Three dimensional graphics produced from satellite photographs are said to have been used in simulator training for U.S. pilots during the build-up to America's intervention in Haiti. Some believe it will not be long before combat exercises could be undertaken through virtual reality systems. Commerce, too, is showing

growing interest. British Telecom is leading a group of industrial and academic partners in a \$4 million project aimed at creating a computer-generated environment where users will be able to work with each other irrespective of location. One of the pilot services be-

ing developed as part of this "Virtuosi" project is designed to produce three-dimensional representations of factories around the world belonging to the cable maker BICC. BICC staff, through their

desktop computers, will be able to immerse themselves in these images to "visit" different production areas and meet with colleagues via video confer-

Within the field of industrial

design virtual reality may be with Nottingham University sponses to treatments that are there is a great deal vet to come adopted relatively easily since reflected by virtual reality mon- from virtual reality. He sees

it is a variation of the already

widely used computer-aided Until recently, the high price of virtual reality systems had limited their market. But last year, a range of more modestly priced virtual reality systems was announced by International Business Machines Corp. and Virtuality with a price tag starting at \$9,900.

coming a wider range of applications, in architectural and engineering design, creation of animation and in other specialist areas including medical

With the lower price tags are

Hospital to develop what is said to be the world's first virtual reality medical training application for anesthesiologists. This is designed to permit medical students and those already doctors to practice the treatment of unusual conditions without risk to a real patient.

The virtual reality environmeot provides an exact replica of an operating room at the hospital, containing equipment and monitoring instruments. Even noises typical to the room and from the patient and instruments are reproduced in iden-The system's software al-

lows the patient to exhibit nor- ing situations. Virtuality has been working mal and pathophysiological re-

itoring instruments, Color third-generation seen and heard. A database of drugs and gas-

es, together with a range of preprogrammed clinical conditions, allow anesthesia teachers to create clinical situations to which their students have to respond. With "virtual hands" a student can physically pick the chosen treatment, quantity and mix for the "patient." Instructors can also amend

the clinical situation to create sudden changes to teach the student to deal with life-threaten-

According to Mr. Waldern

changes, cardiovascular and emerging in the next two years respiratory responses can be that will provide "a quantum improvement in terms of the fidelity of sensory perception. But this will need a range of

improvements in other technologies such as graphics, artificial intelligence and speech recognition, he points out.

Mr. Waldem expects the virtual reality equipment market to be worth some \$4 hillion by 1998, though he admits it is impossible to forecast the full potential of the market. "You have to achieve and prove technology before it generates



nia charged with overseeing a recently established standard for infrared hardware. "Sony can make a remote control and ship it all over the place and not have to look for permits or look for reconfiguring the frequency and so forth because they are The infrared association has

By Laura Colby

mostly"just looking."

thing on the Internet, it is highly

decentralized, with no one au-

thority keeping track of trans-

the anecdotes are discouraging.

mont Teddy Bear Co. recently

reported receiving some 13,000

single day. Yet hardly any of

the visitors made a purchase.

An author who put an electronic

version of his book up for sale

on the Internet got 1,000 look-

ers but not a single buyer.

'visits'' on the Internet in a

shopping so far has

Browsing at the On-Line Mall pany will not reveal actual figures, saying only they were in the tens of millions of dollars. HE business of on-line The most popular products are, not surprisingly, computer

hardware and software. been disappointing for Keith Amold, manager of the the pioneering retailers Electronic Mall, says that for who are already offering their now the cost of setting up elecservices. The problem is that tronic shop --- about \$50,000 --consumers, who say they are is not worth it for very small interested in the services, are businesses and start-ups."We are adopting a strategy of going The Internet offers, among after just the big-name com-panies," he says, citing retailother things, an electronic 'mall' with scores of retailers ers such as J.C. Penney, Sears flogging everything from comand the catalogue house Lands puter gear to income tax prepa-End as examples. ration services. As with any-

But it is far too soon to sound the death knell for electronic retailing. One reason, say anactions, so reports of sales are that consumers are only beginlargely anecdotal. But many of ning to understand the possi-bilities of the new technology. A company called the Ver-

Perhaps the most successful examples of on-line shopping to date have come from France. Through the Minitel teletext terminals booked up to almost every telephone in the country, consumers can order groceries or pizza, buy clothes or cheap bath towels from catalogs, or book a vacation in Spain.

At CompuServe Inc., the pri-But on-line shopping is just the first link to a host of data vate on-line service that has offered its Electronic Mail for hases and multimedia services. some 11 years, on-line shopallowing customers to research figures consistently among the top 10 activities on their purchases and communicate directly with the seller for the service. Sales at the Elecproduct service and support. tronic Mall were up about 50 The new services also promise percent last year, but the com-

visuals of a quality equal to those oo televisioo Today, few consumers have

equipment in their homes capable of receiving such images and data But McKinsey & Co., the management consulting firm, estimates that the electronic shopping business will reach \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year in the United States by the year 2003. That assumes that just 11 percent of U.S. housebolds will have the technology needed to make on-line shopping work, says Georges Desvaux, a McKinsey partner. Though much has been made

of the issue of security, Mr. Arnold of CompuServe points out that private networks such alysts and service providers, is as his have proprietary computer networks (rather than the decentralized ones used by the Internet) and thus far more control over the privacy of data, such as credit card numbers, sent across their systems.

In the end, the success of online shopping may turn on something as simple - and as complicated — as changing the public's idea of how to shop. "The problem with con-numers," says Mr. Desvaux, sumers, "is that it is very difficult for them to recognize whether or not they want a product until they have already tried it."

LAURA COLBY is on the staff of the International Herald Tri-

Many Companies Fail to Secure Data

By Bate Netzer

ing the doors and windows to their luxury homes or expensive sedans, they frequently appall law enforcement officials and high-tech security consultants with their failure to adequately secure their corporate computer systems.

As more and more companies hook up to the public nerwork known as the Internet, few companies bother to ward off outside intruders by installing and even fewer, 36 percent, use 'firewall' protection and other security technology, experts say. Even the companies that employ a minimal level of security can quickly cripple themselves. For example, one of the most popular passwords for corporate computer systems is password, say these experts. Some employers also blithely hand temporary secretaries passwords that provide access to highly sensitive files and which

are not regularly changed. 'Most companies are inad-equately protected,' said Jim McMahon, a member of the devices sufficiently, and they frequently fail to do the basics. Two facts make that laxity

particularly surprising. First, the Internet is an actively hos-tile environment with "hackfrequently attempting to break into systems. The number of Internet "incidents" recorded hy the government-funded Computer Emergency Response Team rose to more than 2,200 last year, an increase of almost 70 percent above the previous year.

Secondly, "the kind of computer security technology that used to cost a lot of money is now far less expensive, said Alan Brill, head of the computer crime unit at the private investigators Kroll Associates. based in New York, "For very little effort, a company can reduce its risk by 80 to 90 per-

Kerberos, a user authentica-

free. One-time password generators can cost a company between \$50 to \$70 per person HILE most business executives while modem protectors will cost about \$225 per modem. according to Daniel White, head of information security systems at the accounting firm

Ernst & Young,
But despite the risks associated with doing business online. a November survey of 1,271 corporate chief information officers by Ernst & Young revealed that few companies have taken the consultants' advice. Only 45 percent said they use firewalls to protect their systems from external access file encryption technology.

They just don't believe it will happen to them," said James Settle, former head of the FBI's computer crime squad. "I have to keep on telling them,

'snick around, it will.'''
Given their low success rate in solving cases thus far, few law-enforcement officials are recommending that companies rely on them to provide deterrence or detection.

Though intrusions and computer crimes have occurred for years, the recent arrest of a fugi-tive hacker, Kevin D. Mitnick, High Technology Crimes De-tail in the San Jose, California the rule. Mr. Settle claims that police department. "They do the FBI solved fewer than 20 not use firewalls and protection percent of all cases and recent studies have indicated the average detection rate of all computer crimes is closer to 3 per-

Until oow, many companies have conducted business via private networks. Disgruntled employees and other insiders can pose the largest risk to these systems. But as more and more companies use the Internet to reach their customers or suppliers, the risk from outside intruders increases.

Business travelers today have personal computers that they use to phone in to the office," said Mr. White of Ernst & Young. "Now that you have remote access and the Internet, it's opened up a world of vulnerabilities.

Even those companies that are aware of the risks, however, may hesitate before investing in 8 Ways to Guard Your Data

Computer security experts stress that most home computer users are not vulnerable to the types of network-related attacks used against corporate, commercial and government information systems. Still, as privacy invasions and data-security violations increase on the commercial online services that: millions of Americans use at home and at work, experts suggest the following precautions.



Choose a password that cannot be found in a dictionary. It is best to combine letters and numbers. The easier it is for you to remember your password, the easier it is for someone to guess it

Never give your secret password to anyone over the computer network, no matter how officially looking the request. Be especially wary in new user" forums.

to Change passwords frequently, at least opera 5 month. If you must write them down to remember them, do not keep them near the computer.

Check your credit card statements carefully each month for one who dzed expenses.

III if you must shere your credit card information electronically, do not use cordless or cellulate priones, information transmitted using these phones is not safe from their by electronic scanner.
And never reveal your credit card number of computer bulletin board of other public fourth on a

M. Unless you protect your communications well be sophisticated type of encoding software known as data encryption, assume that no message sout like electronic mail is completely private or set of the M. Do not leave your computer mattended when this.

connected to a network. Mikeep to a minimum the amount of paisothic mionically. What they don't know can't burt you.

AND THE PARTY OF T

for selling products. While no exact numbers exist, the actual amount of money changing hands over the Internet is stil quite low, experts say.

'A company that gets onto the Internet and starts selling tshirts is probably not going to worry about a high level of security if its sales volume is low," said Andy Parker, spokesman for security technology firm Spyglass Inc. "Ba-sically, it depends on how much is at stake.

That companies hope to put a lot more at stake is clear. But before computer shopping technology. Those eager to malls can generate the hillions open sites on the World Wide of dollars in sales hoped for, the tion program, and encryption Web often prefer to use the technological equivalent of programs for encoding files are Web for marketing rather than store security guards, video

cameras, and window bars must be created on-line. At the same time, the first-time buyer unacquainted with the vast array of security technology must find an easily accessible and secure environment.

In the future, a company must not only secure its own files and transmissions, but also allow customers to easily send in purchase orders or credit information that is not at risk. In the race to introduce secure financial transactions to the Intemet, a number of companies are developing systems that will allow customers to encode credit information before sending it out over a public net-

Hackers have traditionally

proclaimed an ethic that allowed for unauthorized intrusions but forbid destruction or theft. Now however, as more and more hig businesses seek to exploit the Internet as a source of new profits, "their very pres-ence is going to change the ethic of the hacker," said Kurt Stammberger, spokesman for RSA Data Security in Redwood City, California, "The temp-

BAIE NETZER is o journalist based in Germony who spe-ciolizes in financial topics.

tation will just be too great."

The Frontier of Broadcasting Radio Programs Are Going On-Line "With \$100,000 and three

By Wendy M. Grossman

ONDON — Radio owners used to boast about all the exotic places whose broadcasts they could receive. Some radio hams - and some satellite dish owners — still do. Now Internet users can get in on the game: equipped with a couple of public-domain software packages and a sufficiently hefty Internet connection, you can listen in live to the proceedings from the House of Representatives courtesy of the Internet Multicasting Service or sample the eclectic mix of music favored by North Carolina-based student radio station WXYC.

If you really want to confuse people, tell them you've been watching radio — Santa Cruzbased KSCO sends out "Radio You Can See" by transmitting a picture every few seconds from a video camera positioned m the studio.

The Internet Multicasting Service and WXYC are two of the three main broadcasting initiatives on the net. The third is the Internet Underground Music Archive, which stores material from some 400 bands playing anything from folk to

'Japanese experimental noise.' The Rolling Stones were the first band to broadcast a live concert in cyberspace last November, but the archive beat them by a week with an independent band broadcasting from a studio.

Several types of technology make Internet broadcasting possible. WXYC depends on a piece of software developed at Cornell University and designed for videoconferencing called CU-SeeMe and a series of reflector sites that users can. log onto around the net. IUMA and the Internet Multicasting Service use an experimental layer of the Internet called the Multicasting Backhone, or Mhone for live broadcasting of audio and video. To receive this directly, your Internet service provider has to be hooked into this layer. Almost anyone who's got a lot of patience can

listen to programs or tousic

from these services' archives; you can download these over the Web or via FIP and play them back offline. Just remember to check your disk space before you start: broadcastquality sound takes up 30

megahytes per hour. There are a lot of hours. The Internet Multicasting Service is broadcasting five channels around the clock. Most of it is rebroadcasting existing feeds over the net — everything from the House of Representatives. everything from the Senate. World Radio Network, the National Press Chuh luncheons. Monitor Radio, and Harper Audio's selections of readings.

It does produce a few of its own shows, however, including its flagship program, "Geek of the Week." This is a series of interviews conducted by the service's founder and president. Carl Malamud, with technology experts of interest to the net community, folks like Scott O. Bradner, a multiple area director of the Internet Engineer-

ing Steering Group.
"When you think Geek, think Sun." says Mr. Malamud, referring to Sun Microsystems, the service's first sponsor. It has others now, including O'Reilly & Associates, MCI, and the National Science Foundation; the service is listener and sponsorsupported, along the lines of public radio. Mr. Malamud fig-ures that the service has 150,000 to 200,000 listeners, but the material may be copied many times and is piped all around the world at a tiny fraction of the cost of

traditional broadcasting.

months." says Mr. Malamud,
"we put together a service that from day one reached 30 countries." Eventually, he says, the service will be able to do audioon-demand. Someone in Japan could log onto the system's server and search by subject or date to access a specific congress-man's speech. That is something traditional broadcasting has

never been able to offer. Initiatives like this, though, raise questions for those who have traditionally regulated

broadcasting. A spokesman for the Department of National Heritage, the overseer of broadcasting in Britain, says that the current review of the 1989 Broadcasting Directive that covered television without frontiers, which at the time meant simply satellite and cable services, is having to cope with these technological advances. On the one hand, Britain is arguing that "a limited form of consumer protec-tion may be helpful" (read: control over content that may be banned under existing national laws covering broadcast media); on the other, it's opposed to quotas, which would be easily circumvented by such direct-access services anyway.

For some, though, it's a chance to counter the last decade's steady concentration of the mass media into the hands of a few conglomerates.

WENDY M. GROSSMAN is a journalist based in London who specializes in computer

How to Catch the Waves

To use the radio services, you must have a direct Internet connection, and to play back the programs your computer must have sound capabilities.

The main Web site for the Internet Multicasting Service is: http://town.hall.org. This site also includes a database of government information (EDGAR) and one on patents. CU-SeeMe is available via

pub/video. For more information about WXYC and its feed, take a look at bttp://sun-

site.onc.edu/wxyc/.
The Internet Underground Music Archive's London site is bttp://www.southern.com.

The FCC has a Web site stuffed with press releases, public notices, and text of important speeches: http://www.fcc.gov. The British government is at FTP from gated.comeli.edu; cd http://www.open.gov.uk.

Internet: Asia's Latest Boom Industry

By Jon Lidén

service providers can establish ers and is easy to set up. gateways to the Internet, and the instant creation of a whole new industry within the to offer direct access to the Internet for telecommunication sector has caught both individual and corporate customers last regulators, policymakers and many nation- year, and the phenomenal growth in deguard.

"There is a 25 percent monthly growth of domain name registrations in East Asia at the moment," said Lisa Donovan, computer technology columnist for an Englishlanguage daily in Hong Kong. Domain name growth indicates but does not equal user growth, since several users can share a domain name, and one user can establish several names.

"We are expanding so fast that by the time we receive new hardware, we have to make a new order," sighed Pindar Wong of Hong Kong Supernet, the territory's only icensed Internet access provider. "It is period of incredible growth.

In an effort to bring order to the fray, the Hong Kong Office for Telecommunication Authority on Friday raided and closed down seven of the territory's nine commercial access providers to the Internet. The seven are under investigation for providing services without a license, but the companies themselves claim that providing access to the Internet falls outside the current regulations.

The Internet — a vast, world-wide, interconnected web of databases, bulletin boards, discussion forums and electronic mail facilities that make up a major part of the information superhighway — is in the-ory accessible to anyone with a computer and a modern. To connect to the Internet, however, one needs a line-connection. This has to be leased from a telecommunications company and is in practice far ton expensive for any user except very large corporations, universities or even groups of universities. The solution for most companies and individuals is to go through access providers, companies that lease lines and sell subscription for dial access

through modems. There are also on-line services, dominated in Asie by CompuServe Inc. of the are even cheaper than in the United United States, which can be likened to States," said Mr. Wong. He explains that country lanes going parallel with the In-ternet highway. These companies provide per hour. "On top of that comes leasing tailored information such as news, financial and weather services, shopping and travel services and their own forums. Sev- States," he said.

eral of the on-line service providers now "also offer a number of access points to the which is one of the unlicensed access ONG KONG - It's the Wild direct-access providers. The advantage West in cyberspace's Far East. with the on-line services is that using them Asians are logging on as fast as requires very little knowledge of comput-

Most East Asian countries only started in nine months ago. Singapore Telecom's Singuet started op-

eration in July but it only recently offered Point-to-Point Protocol, a technical standard that allows the use of Windows-based graphical interfaces. Taiwan's on-line services took off with the establishment of several private access providers this year. and Thailand's first commercial access provider started operation in February. Even Cambodia now has companies of-

fering e-mail routed through Hong Kong.

The Philippines, Pakistan and Mongolia are negotiating to link up through Hong Kong. In addition, universities in a number of countries are linking themselves to the Internet, Laos and Burma are the only countries in eastern Asia currently without any form of Internet access.

China, prompted by the country's many universities, which are impatient to gain access to foreign databases and to communicate with colleagues, engaged the American company Sprint last year to provide gateways, initially in Beijing and Shanghai, but later to more than 20 cities

Hong Kong and Japan have the longest history of Internet access, but these countries have also seen interest explode over the last nine months. In Hong Kong, Hoog Kong Supernet, the territory's oldest and main provider of access lines, has seen eight other access providers appear during the last few months.

Supernet was upset since some of the other access providers were offering usage rates as low as 4 Hong Kong dollars (54 U.S. cents) per hour, compared with Superner's rate of 25 dollars at peak hours.

'Such rates are impossibly low. They costs for the line, which in Hong Kong can be up to 10 times as high as in the United

Philip Wong, chairman of Asia On-line, Internet, but at a cost far surpassing the providers shut by the Hong Kong Office of Telecommunication Authority, called for new regulations that take the new technology into consideration. "Regulations here are very unclear," he said. "The legal environment clearly doesn't fit reality. The technological developments have run ahead of the regulators.

Taiwan is also facing regulatory There is no is for this development," said Robert Bageant, systems administrator at Pristine Internet Gateways, one of Taiwan's two private access providers. Mr. Bageant says that the issue reaches far wider than licensing, and that the stakes are high. By drawing up regulations on providers, users and cost structures, Taiwan will determine whether it will become an isolated island in the information technology world com-munity, or whether it will become a full-

fledged member state, he warns.
"It all comes down to several individual decisions, such as how to pay for access, by connection time or by line capacity size,"
Mr. Bageant said. "Together, these decisions can have wide and serious implications for Taiwan's business cli-

With hundreds of companies around Asia scrambling to realize the commercial potential of the information technology. several observers are calling for a thorough consideration of the problems facing users and access providers.

through the Sprint gateways will be available in March, said Ben Chen, Sprint's international network systems manager in memory and the commercial access Mr. Wong. "All of the commercial access have to look at the difficult probproviders have to look at the difficult problems. We should face them head-on rather than leaving them until we land ourselves in a mess.

Many fear that in the rush to cash in on the new opportunities, the access providers underestimate the responsibility they carry and the risks they expose their clients to. There is currently little or no legislation in Asian countries relevant to the issues at hand, these observers warn.

Many governments, meanwhile, worry that the arrival of the information superbighway at their borders presents a threat to their control over information. China and Vietnam, for instance, are likely to try to retain control over access and information

JON LIDEN is o journalist based in Hong

On-Line Competition on the Increase

In the past year, customers have demanded — and obtained — access to the Internet, which has come to serve as a bridge between the many services. An America Online customer can send electronic mail to e CompuServe customer. At the same time, aggressive marketing got under way to make on-line services a stan-dard household subscription.

Continued from Page 18

The services tout themselves as buge "communities" that foster success in business or school or life itself. They offer on-Online customers could only contact other
America Online customers.

America Online customers.

America Online customers.

America Online customers. "live," typing out answers to questions posed by subscribers thousands of miles

away; companies advertise new products. The services are all on a quest for better speed and graphics as well. Many now transmit at 14,400 hits per second (more than 10 times faster than the standard of five years ago). But that still falls short of true "broadband" links that would allow

instant transmission of video and complex graphics to home computers. While they await connections through

cable TV lines or advanced telephone technology, they are experimenting with in-terim technologies. One approach is to store much of the graphics on a CD-ROM disk in the computer, then combine it with material coming in over the telephone live.

They are also moving abroad. For now, CompuServe is the only truly international on-line service, available from cities all over the world. America Online is planning to open overseas links this year.



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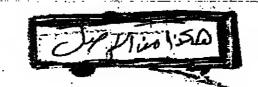
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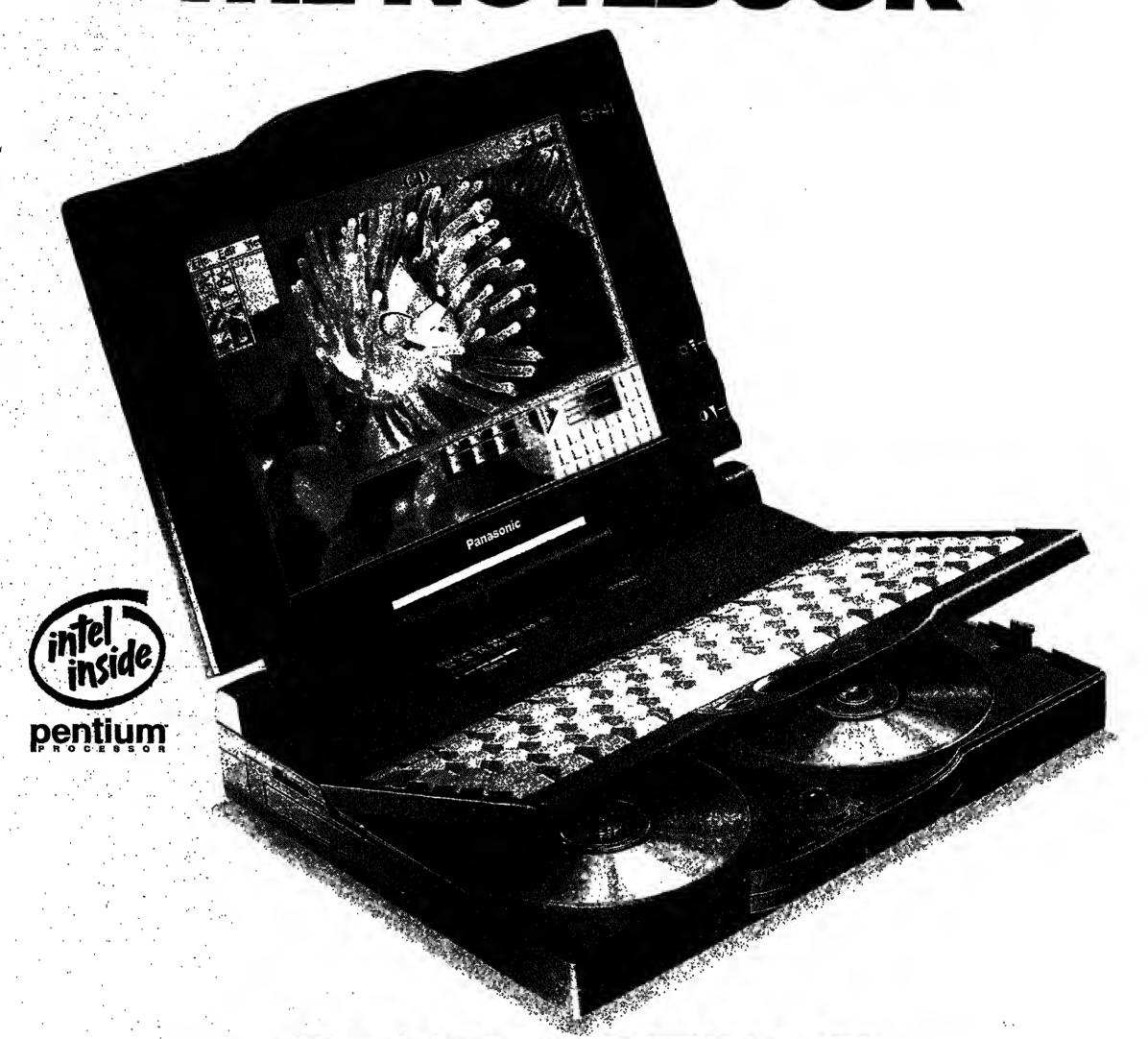






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Increase

Australian Puts Gonzaga in NCAA

The Associated Press

After decades of frustration, Gonzaga is in the NCAA tournament — and the main reason is a player from Australia. John Rillie scored a career-

high 34 points as Gonzaga got its first NCAA tournament bid by beating Portland, 80-67, Monday night in the final of the West Coast Conference tournament in Santa Clara, California. Southern Illinois, St. Peter's and Old Dominion also gained automatic bids to the NCAA tournament by winning their conferences' tournament cham-

pionships. The 6-foot, 5-inch senior guard, who is from Toowoomba, Australia, scored a tourna-

COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

ment-record 96 points in three games for the Bulldogs (21-8). They have won 10 of 11 after an 0-6 start in the WCC.

Canaan Chatman scored 18 points for Portland (21-8). which was seeking its first NCAA hid since 1959.

The victory completed a stunning turnaround by the Bulldogs, who fell to 0-6 after a loss to Santa Clara at Toso Pavilion, site of the WCC tournament, on Jan. 28.

Rillie, who averaged 13.6 points a game in the regular season, was the difference in the

"I thought he was pretty average," Gonzaga's coach. Dan Fitzgerald, said with a smile. Tve seen him shoot this well, but I've never seen him as emotionally on fire as he was in this

tournament. "He's a senior who has sacrificed a lot to play this game, and this weekend John would not let us lose."

Rillie made eight 3-point shots Monday night and 20 in the tournament, and most were from well beyond the arc. He said he adjusted the trajectory of his shots after coming to the conclusion, during pre-tourna-ment practices, that Toso's rims were too high.

"I know people say that all rims are 10 feet," Rillie said. "But a basketball player's mentality will tell him different. I just told myself to try for a little more height.

"It felt as if I could launch just ahout anything and it would go in — and for three days it did."

Gonzaga was 34 for 43 from the free-throw line and Rillie was 12 of 12. Portland was 7 for

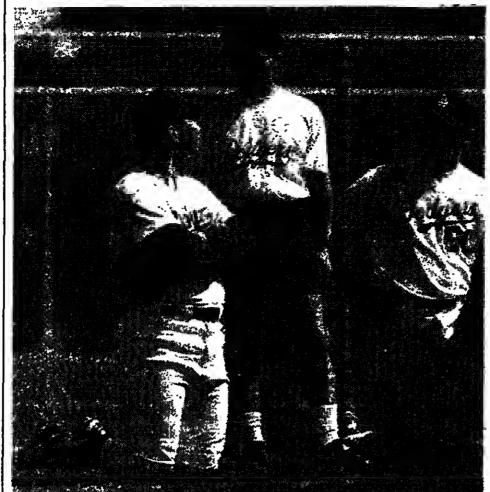
Rillie's 3-pointer with 7:45 to play gave the Bulldogs the lead for good at 56-53 and triggered a 9-2 run that gave them a 64-55 lead with 5:40 to go.

"That really took the wind out of our sails," said Portland's coach, Rob Chavez.

Southern Illinois 77, Tulsa 62: In St. Louis, Southern Illinois (23-8) won its third consecutive Missouri Valley Conference tournament by knocking off the top-seeded Golden Hurricane.

Chris Carr, who was the conference's regular-season MVP, also was selected the tourna-ment MVP after scoring 22 points in the final.

St. Peter's 80, Manhattan 78: Mike Frensley tied the game in overtime with a 3-pointer and won it with a 14-foot jumper with 4.2 seconds left as the Peacocks (19-10) won the Metro Atlantie Athletic Conference ti-



SOMEONE'S TALKING — Interpreter Michael Okumura helped the Japanese pitcher Hideo Nomo speak to an Australian hopeful, John Challinor, at the Los Angeles Dodgers' training camp in Vero Beach, Florida. Talks between the striking major leaguers and owners won't be resumed until the end of the week, at the earliest. The owners began their three-day quarterly meetings Tuesday in Palm Beach, to

discuss expansion. The federal mediator, W.J. Usery, is to address them Thursday.

for the second time in four years. Tournament MVP Randy

Holmes scored 24 points for St. Peter's, which lost twice to regtle in Albany, New York, and tlar-season champion Mareached the NCAA tournament tan by 20-point margins. ular-season champion Manhat-

Manhattan, tied with Massa- scored 20 of his 25 points in the the end of his contract in 1990. chusetts, Arkansas and Western second half of the Colonial Ath-Kentucky for the most victories in Division I with 25, must wait for an at-large bid.

letie Association final in Rich-Old Dominion 80, James Madison without a shot from Madison 75: Petey Sessoms the field in the final 2:43.

A Sport Courting Disaster

L ONDON — Can sport live within the law of the land? That may seem a strange question, stranger still in Europe, where professional soccer has operated legally for more than a century. Yet the higher the commercial stakes, the greater the conflict between common law and the quasirules that govern soccer.

The very fabric of the sport, the belief that soccer can be self-governing, will be threatened in two courts this month. In Luxembourg, at the European Court of Justice, a very determined Belgian player is to challenge the rights of clubs to retain players beyond their contractual agree-

ment, or to sell them for million-dollar fees. Should Jean-Marc Bosman win his case - and under the Treaty of Rome he is likely to do so— the end of soccer financing as we know it is nigh. Bankruptcies, even of clubs that are institutions, will ensue; some individual players will become as rich and as footloose as the top American professional athletes; many others will be sacri-

ficed, out of the sport, out of a job.

Bosman versus "The Game" is the test case that has been coming since the European Com-

munity was formed. His claim is a simple one: Rob
The right of all Hughes workers to seek

employment anywhere within the community provided they are not bound by a mutual contract. Soccer administrators across the continent - indeed, throughout the world, for Europe is the huying mecca of

soccer — are running scared.

From UEFA to Madrid, from Milan to London, the general secretaries with vested interests are pleading that the European Court of Justice heed the history of their sport. They ask, in effect, that the judges recognize soccer as a special case, a work pool separate from the common sea of European markets.

Bosman regrets the trouble he has caused. A quiet man, he was pushed into a rebel's cloak. because of the way the system exploited him. Having captained Belgium's national youth team, having played half a dozen times for the Belgium B side, he was 25 when his club sought to retain him on a quarter of his previous wage at

When Bosman refused, and asked to leave, RC Liege exercised its option under Belgian federa-tion rules to demand a trading fee of four times mond, Virginia, and the Monarchs (20-11) held James the fee it paid for him. That effectively put him
Madison without a shot from
Madison without a shot from
unattractive proposition. Still, two French teams

did bid for Bosman. Neither could meet RC Liege's price, so, at 27, his athletic prime wasting

away, he became a renegade, playing in the Indian Ocean resort of La Reunion. Indian Ocean resort of La Reunion.

The strain broke his marriage but not his will. After years of toiling through Belgian courts, he is now on the steps of the European Court, seeking \$450,000 damages from RC Liege, the Belgian FA and UEFA, who "prejudiced his right to free circulation" in soccer.

The player and his language believe all transfer

The player and his lawyer believe all transfer fees—the money paid hy one team to another to trade in human potential—are illegal. "I want players to be free at the end of their contract to

work where they want in Europe, the same as people in other walks of life," says Bosman. A simple wish, but with potentially ruinous consequences for an industry that has enjoyed, from Day 1 of the EC, a gentleman's agreement to operate outside the Treaty of Rome. For five years no one in soccer has been in

Jean-Marc Bosman's corner. Now, as his day of judgment nears, they flock to him. The men of power to whom \$450,000 is one night's takings. the politicians canvassed by those men of power even the trade unionists, knock on his door and say don't do it. Maybe he will, maybe he won't. There is talk of an out-of-court settlement, of the Belgian federation or someone else paying Bosman the \$450,000 to drop his crusade

Meanwhile, three small clubs in Wales are scheduled to go to the High Court in London on March 13, seeking \$900,000 damages for the loss of their rights to trade in their home towns.

Newport AFC, Colwyn Bay and Caernarion are suing the Football Association of Wales for restraint of trade and breach of contract. The association sought to force the clubs into playing in a new Welsh league while they preferred a higher grade of soccer and the higher profits from playing across the border in English leagues.

THE FAW EXILED them, forbade them to play even home matches in their own stadiums. A petty dispute, you might think, and so it was until FIFA attempted to arbitrate. The clubs are a week from the court of law, and now in breach of FIFA statutes.

For article 57 of those statutes makes it a sin for clubs or club members to seek justice in a court of law against their federation even if that country's law allows the federation's decisions to be contested in a civil court.

By that criterion, Jean-Marc Bosman is ont of order. The Welsh clubs are out of order. And soccer is a long way from the playing fields. We are entering cornidors where the only winners will be the big wigs of the law itself, the lawyers

and barristers happy to take soccer's surplus cash.
It will end in tears. But then,

so could the "beautiful game,"

72 Th 15

.

as Pelé called it.

Last weekend, in Scotland, five men of soccer met at Turnberry, a location famous for the gentle game of golf. There, at the 109th annual meeting of the International Football Association Board, those five betrayed the oldest rule in soccer's book.

: It is a game of two 45-minute halves. The cihos of soccer lies! in the players' ability to pace themselves over that time; continuity is of the essence, and some of FIFA's recent rule, changes were made precisely to

cosure this continuity. Now Graham Kelly, Jim Farry and Alun Evans, the chief, executives of the English, Scotdenied any wrongdoing. He has tish and Welsh federations, together with FIFA's president. João Havelange, and its general • The Manchester United secretary Sepp Blatter - have

These American-style breaks Ince was released on bail and says the coaches want them, but many of us suspect that television wants them more - as should be a law against it.

Rob Hughes is on the stuff of The Times.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETETE **NBA Standings** PASTERN CONFERENCE

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L.A. Clippers 25 34 20 20—181
M; West 10-19 18-12 31, Leather 5-8 9-9 71
L.A.: Mosserburg 7-13 5-6 19, Richardson 7-11
9-217, Rebounds—Minnesota 43 (Rooks \$1, Los

L UCLA (65) 7. Wake Forest 8. Massachusett 9. Michigan St.

23-2 22-4

The Associated Press' culting basksthall pall, with first-place votes in parentheses, recent through March 5, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote Marseya energial for a 27th-place vote, and previous runking:

Major College Scores FAR WEST

The AP Top 25

COI POLY-SLO 49
TOURNAMENTS 6 47, Rutgers 42 Colonial Amberic Asse lon 80, James Modison 75 51, Peter's 80, Manhotton 75, OT Missouri Valley Conferen chomple is 77, Tuisa 42

42, Boston U. 53 castern 91, New Hompshire Southfood Conteresco Pts 1,449 1,556 1,479 1,419 1,304 1,304 1,265 1,076 First Route NE Louisiana 75, Texas-Artinaton 61 Nicholis St. 88, McNeese 51, 47 Strottat F. Austin 73, North Texas 73 Texas-Son Antonia 89, NW Lauisiana

WESTERN CONFERENCE

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(D. Hatcher, M. Donnelly); (pp), D-M. Den-nelly 4 (Courtroll, Ledyard I: Second Period; D-M. Donnelly 5 (Evenor, Courtroll); D-Courtrail 6 (Miller, M. Donnelly I; D-Klott 8 (K. Hotcher, Gazne); (pp), Taird Period; L.A.-Burrides 2 (Bioke); 8:5210-Millen 2 (Co-vellini, Courtroll); (pp), Taird Period; L.A.-Burrides 2 (Bioke); 8:5210-Millen 2 (Co-vellini, Courtroll); (pp), Tairds es seal; L.A.-Futtr, Hrudey, D, Weichuk, Deirelt

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EVERT CUP

RICKET #2 / " " CENTENARY TEST

BASKETBALL tist. Staned Morton Wiley, pyond, k contract. CLEVELAND—Signed Fred Robe

Heticaet Hockey Langue
NHL—Suspended Toranto left wine Wurren
Rychalfor 2 parage without pay and fined him
5500 for spearits St. Leuis Blues forward De-BUFFALO-Assigned Viktor Gordinuk, left

BUFFALO—Assigned Vittor Gerdieut, left wire, and Dean Meterson, defermenter, to Rochester, AHL.

CHICAGO—Receited Deutiel Govinier and Tany Horocek, forwards, from Indianasitis, IHL.

HARTFORD—Receited Menny Legocaposisation, from Springfield, AHL.

MONTREAL—Receited Cross Dorby, canner, from Fredericton, AHL. Spring Gerry Flyming, left wing, to Prodericton, ST. LOUIS—Traded Cross Josses, center, to San Jose for Jeff Norton, defensement, o feurit-round drust pick, in 1977 and future considerations.

TAMPA BAY—Assistant Marton Kockr. for

TAMPA BAY—Assissed Marten Kock, for-word, to Nostrollia, ECHL, Assistand Rick Sul-ter, right white, to Atlanta, It-L. TURONTO—Assigned Ken Behanger, left white, to St. John's, Atla. WASHINGTON—Assistant Ken Kley, de-magnion, to Phythod. ANL. Recalled Jeff

COLLEGE med Africa No mt of 1995 Hotiday Bowl. —Heastigned fight ends a

KENTUCKY-John Goy, assistant to

DALLAS—Per Jim Jockson, quard, on in-jured Tat. Activated Days Smith, forward. INDIANA—Rejected John Williams, for-ward. Signed Mark Strickland, forward, to 18-HOCKEY

Graham Charged With Misconduct

The Associated Press

misconduct by the Football Association over the alleged under-the-table transfer payments that cost him his job as Arsenal's manager.

A Premier League inquiry found he had received \$680,000 from a Norwegian agent in con-nection with the transfers of the Scandinavian players Pal Ly-dersen and John Jensen.

sidering the evidence and will conduct its own investigation. manager in Arsenal history, has

charge. midfielder Paul Ince has been charged with common assault on a spectator in the same inci-

dent that led to Eric Cantona's suspension, police said.

another spectator.

LONDON — George Gra-ham was charged Tuesday with

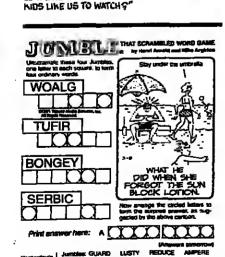
The FA said it was still con-Graham, the most successful

21 days to respond to the FA

ordered to appear before magistrates on March 23, the day Cantona is scheduled to face commercial breaks. There assault charges for attacking

agreed to experiment with two minute "timeouts." in play can be called twice in either half by either team. FIFA





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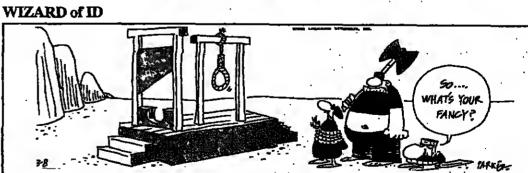


CALVIN AND HOBBES







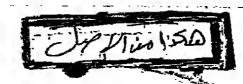


THE FAR SIDE



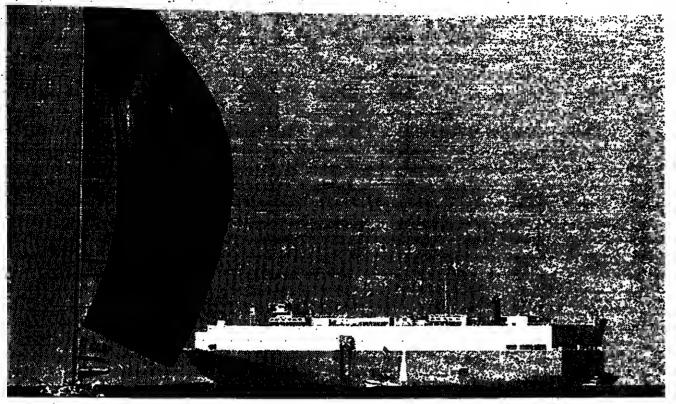
"Dang! Get my sholgun, Mama! The

BLONDIE PRETTY SOON '



SPORTS

Herald Eribune



France 3 had only a car-hauling ship for company as it closed to three points of fourth-place Nippon with two races left.

Australian Team Readies Backup Yacht

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SAN DIEGO — John Bertrand was returning to the Pacific Ocean on Tuesday, confident that he could still win the America's Cup despite the catastrophic loss of his new sailboat two days earlier.

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一等數數

"Our first boat is not far off the pace, and we look forward to getting into the competition and giving the opposition hell," he said as his one Australia syndicate prepared the backup boat for the race

against Sydney 95.

Bertrand, the 1983 America's Cup winner, was one of 17 crewmen rescued Sunday when the \$3 million oneAustralia broke in two and sank within two minutes in the stormy Pacific Ocean. It was the first time in the Cup's 144-year history that a

yacht had simk during a race.
His year-old first boat wasn't ready to sail Monday, and the race against France 3 was skipped after an international jury refused to reschedule it for Thursday.

They're in a critical situation with Jaan, and we understand perfectly," said the team's spokesman, John Fitzgerald. ..

France 3 simply circled the course to half and sinking with its bow and stern bleet five points, pulling within three bowed up like a banana was not known. collect five points, pulling within three points of fourth-place Nippon with two races to go in the fourth round-robin.

Team New Zealand beat Rioja de España by I minute, 15 seconds, while NZL-39 defeated Sydney 95 by 5:50. Both Rioja de España and Sydney 95 were eliminated.

Nippon faces Team New Zealand and France 3 meets NZL-39 on Tuesday. So, barring an upset, the fourth spot likely will be decided on Wednesday, when Nippon races Rioja de España and France 3 takes on Sydney 95.

Team New Zealand, NZL-39 and one-Australia have already qualified for the Louis Vuitton Cup semifinals.
On the defender course, Kevin Mahan-

ey's Young America won the start, huilt its lead on each leg and routed Mighty Mary

and its women's crew by 4:35.

Mahaney, an America's Cup rookie, jumped back into the Citizen Cup lead over Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes, 39-

32. The women are third with 21 points. - The cause of oneAustralia's splitting in

But Bertrand said it hit a submerged object about a week ago, which might have damaged the hull or keel. The boat's huilder, John McConaghy, said the boat had "obviously just gone over its design limits."

The syndicate's first yacht, also named oneAustralia, was 3-3 in the first roundrobin but improved to 5-1 in the second round, losing only to Nippon after retiring with equipment failure. Team New Zealand also beat one Australia in that round, but its victory was reversed on protest.

Bertrand said his team planned to up-

date the older boat with a new underwater appendage, mast and other technological innovations in time for the semifinals, which begin March 18.

Bertrand and the head of the syndicate Peter Morris, said it was unlikely that they would try to salvage the yacht that sank in 500 feet (150 meters) of water.

"It's hard to identify how yoo could get anything back of any value," Morris said. (AP, NYT, WP)

The Racers Who Want to Slow Down As Grand Prix Season Opens, Benetton Goes for a Safer Car

By Ian Thomsen International Herald Tribun

ENSTONE, England — Hidden by a grassy plateau, at the end of a country road that veers around small church steeples that yeers around small entired steepies and black-and-white cows, there squats a low, flat, box of a building, held up by white poles like walking canes and wearing a belt of darkened glass. The factory is dressed entirely in white except for the

The Formula 1 Grand Prix season starts March 26 in Brazil, then on to Argentina and then Europe — but its champion does most of its thinking in the English countryside, inside a place as technologically sinis-ter as Ian Fleming's imaginatinn. The 200 people who work for the Benetton team are only building race cars — two cars, essentially, that will race for only 60 hours all year - but they inclode 15 designers drawing pictures on computer screens (save one whn still uses a pencil and paper; be draws the complicated gear boxes). Dozens more work behind a door that opens to the hum and slightly burning smell of the factory downstairs, where carbon fiber sheets which will form the cars' bodies - are laid inside a nearly sterilized room by men in white body suits.

It's all a game, of course, the most scientific game there is.

Everyone whn handles anything seems to be dressed in white; the floors and walls are a stubborn, unhlemished white, though the Whiteways Technical Center has been operated by Benetton Formula far three years oow. It was opened when Benetton was up-and-coming. Last year the team won the drivers' championship around Michael Schumacher, albeit under difficult circumstances, with Schumacher being suspended in midseason, and then saving his title by crashing into challenger Damon Hill in the final race.

None of this had come to be last May, when the designers began rolling their computer mice over the cars for 1995. They didn't even know what the rules would be, Ayrton Senna and Roland Ratzenberger had been killed in their cars earlier that month, and the governing body promised that 1995 would bring a slower, safer car but not until autumn were the rules agreed on. By then the idea of the oew Benetton car was almost finished

"Typically, about 3,000 drawings gn

into the car; this year about 2,500 of them are new," said Ross Brawn, the team technical director. "There is only about a 20 percent carryover of the parts we're able to use this year. We had to make an educated guess of what the regulations would be—and we were pretty close. The changes we

had to make were fairly small."

He said that the cars had evolved, improving with each year. Each team used to fine-tune its car: "What if we tried . . .?" and they would make the change in miniature, nn a model 40 percent as large as the real car, and run the model in a wind tunnel to test it out. Then, downstairs, they would engineer and manufacture the new parts. In any normal year, Benetton huilds eight cars, each comprised of 3,000 parts, of which probably 2,500 are created in the factory — but maybe 500 of those parts are

This year there are 2,500 new parts to esign, engineer, assemble cohesively.

It had been years since they'd done what



Michael Schumacher in Estoril, Portugal, for testing his redesigned car.

they had to do this year. They had to reinvent the car.

"The thing that's interesting about Formula One is that we're always going forward so quickly," Brawn said. "If you look at other sports, say, athletics, when they look at a small improvement in performance, they'll say they have progressed. But for us, if you look at where we are compared to 10 or 15 years ago, the improvements are breathtaking.

Were. They were breathtaking.

"Most years you look at the nld car, and you want to make it go faster," he went on. This year the new car shouldn't be faster. It should be slower by one or two seconds. We know we are slower, and so we've got this slight, uneasy feeling."

On top of that, Benetton has switched engines, from Ford tn Renault. The new engine runs at a higher rpm, which has led to vibrations that before did not need to be considered. The designers have been walking up and down the stairs, between their computer drawings and the cars under construction in the factory, trying to sort it

The problems at this stage are every-one's problems. He pulls out a stapled report on the new car. It is a small-type list of problems. The first two pages announce problems discovered in the last test. The next three pages go over problems discovered in preseason. The next seven pages are a cumulation of problems already solved, but he keeps tabs in case they arise again.

"Only a 1 or 2 percent difference in performance separates the top two or three teams," Brawn said. "If we're going around the track in 80 seconds and they're going around in 81, then they've gnt problems. We have to squeeze everything out of

Yet it's a game. Brawn knows it's a game. When Ratzenberger's death was upstaged horribly by Senna's — after on driver had been killed for 12 years — the designers of every team must have stopped to consider their responsibility. Not that they were responsible; but they must have stepped back in renewed consideration of something more vital than speed. So the champion starts over, understanding that the drivers are the only constant to survive the traumatic, championship year, and that the loss of one or two seconds drawn into their cars is equal to a moment of silence, a statement of respect for the dead.

SIDELINES

Russians Take Lead in Ice Dancing

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Defending champions Oksana Grischuk and Yevgeni Platov of Russia won the compulsories Tuesday at the World Figure Skating Championships.
European Champions Susanna Rahkamo and Petri Kokko. bolstered by a huge contingent in the audience from their home

country of Finland, were a clear second. Sophie Moniotte and Pascal Lavanchy of France were third.

Pakistan Cricket Captain Suspended

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuters) — Salim Malik, who has been accused of offering bribes to two Australian players last year, was suspended Thesday as the Pakistan cricket team's captain.

A statement by the ad-hoc committee running the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan said Malik had been asked to explain his conduct within seven days.

Sumo to Cut Number of Foreigners

TOKYO (Reuter) — Japan is taking steps to limiting the number of foreigners, of which there are now 24, competing in the country's ancient sport of sumo wrestling, the head of the national

association said Tuesday.

Dewanoumi, chairman of the Japan Sumo Association, said its members "will oot scout foreigners actively in the future," the Kyodo news service reported.

For the Record

ACROSS

Gerald McClellan was taken off a life support machine as he began to regain consciousness, II days after suffering brain injuries in a world title fight in London. (AP) Harry Mitchell of England, at 70 the nidest competitor in the

BOC round-the-world race, still had not been found, race officials said. He set off his emergency beacon late Thresday night; it went silent about midday Sunday.

16 Muse of astronomy 16 Equadorear

U.S.'s Irrepressible Street Churns Up World Cup Circuit

By Christopher Clarey New York Times Service

SAALBACH, Austria Even if Picabo Street had not begun dominating the World Cup downhill circuit, she would have turned her share of Tyrole-

In a discipline where the difference between fabulous and fair is usually too small to be counted aloud, camaraderic is not always part of the tightlipped proceedings. But Street, 23, the free-spirited daughter of free spirits, has never been one for quietly towing the party

Seldom has she met a topic she didn't want to exhaust, a stranger she didn't want to befriend or a facade she didn't want to bring crashing down. She has drawn a smile from the Five days imperious Katja Seizinger by yanking on her ski jacket. She

has called it an evening.

the scene with her hraided, red ponytail protruding from her in a career. Nnt Cindy Nelson. Not Hilary Lindh, Street's current teammate and polar oppo-site. Not even Bill Johnson, the mouth that roared loudest in

But bttle more than a year since her Olympic silver medal in Norway, Street has managed to win four downhills in a single season, including the last three in a row. She would have won another last month if Michaela Gerg-Leitner hadn't come up with an improbable run from the 30th start position to snatch victory away in Cortina d'Am-

Five days before that, Florence Masnada conjured up the same sort of magic with bib No. has moved young Austrian rivals to shout "Morning!" at the top of their lungs from a passBut that about sums up Street's vals to shout "Morning!" at the top of their lungs from a passing chairlift. She has partied list of recent disappointments, with Norwegian speed demons with her longtime boyfriend, with her longtime boyfriend boy as called it an evening.

At the same time, she has rated from her new dog, Dugan,

wreaked havor on the pecking a Christmas gift from her par-order. Until Street burst onto ents, Stubby and Dec, of tiny Triumph, Idaho.. turning ability and conditinn-said, 'We've gnt to talk.'" "The last couple years as my

results got better, I got more crash betinet, oo American had bungry," said Street, whn won four World Cup downhills earned few compliments for her work ethic before joining the World Cup circuit in 1992 and

More than a decade later, her

energy has not flagged. An in-terview with Street bears little resemblance in a question-andshort-answer session. Instead, it is part conversation and part was sent home from a training monologue, an unchained mel-

I started reaping and sowing, reaping and sowing. And I figured the more I sowed, the more I would reap.'

U.S. akier Picabo Street

"I just started chomping at the bit a little bit more," she said. "I started reaping and sowing, reaping and sowing. And I figured the more I sowed. the more I would reap. Now it's got to the point where I want to go for the World Cup overall."

Street, knowo simply as "Peek" to Americans and Austrians alike, ranks fifth overall this year, which, if she can maintain that spot during the final two weeks of the season, would represent the best finish by an American since Tamara McKinney placed third in 1984. But it is in the downhill where Street's powerful huild and even more powerful personality have served her best.

belief in herself," said Christin

ESCORTS & GUIDES

camp in 1990 for hurning the ody of exclamation points, pre-candle too much at one end. cocious perceptions and run-on anecdotes:

> Olympics. I did so much stuff. I ran around the glabe. No, I sprinted around it. I did everything from 'American Gladiators' to 'Gus' to 'Sesame Street.' Then I did this Women's Sports Foundation induction into the Hall of Fame of this woman who had polio and learned how to crawl and walk again and became a champion in dressage. And I inducted her with a fullon formal outfit and my hair in a beehive. Yeah! I bounced

"The thing that stands out ably more subdued Lindh, an for me is always her incredible Olympic silver medalist in 1992, Cooper, an Olympic silver med- the daminating. But since alist in 1984. Cooper has known Lindh won the first two down-Street since she was dodging hills in Colorado, Street has

** ZURICH ** VIOLES **

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"I was so busy after the

around and did everything, and it didn't bother me, didn't faze me at all."

Nonetheless, when the season began, it appeared that the more experienced and considerwould be the American doing ing to take firm command. "The first year it was very

hard to get her nut of bed to do all the exercises; this year she's velopmental team in 1992.

Nn American man nr woman has ever won a Wnrld Cup downhill title, but the United States has never had a nne-twn schuss like this. Between them, Street and Lindh have won six of seven downhills and, with two remaining. Street leads her teammate by 111 points (a vic-tory is worth 100 points).

The rivalry clearly has pushed them both to greater speeds. But with success has come a closer and mutually painful public examination of their relationship. Never fast friends, the twn have gone through extended periods without speaking to each other.

This has not kept them from helping each other on race days by giving course reports and other assistance. But last month, after a reporter conducted telephone interviews with both skiers during training in southern France, Lindh decided to reach out.

"This year has actually been a lot better between us," Lindh said. "But this reporter was asking about all these very specific incidents between us, and while I was answering, I started thinking. Why should I discuss all these things with a complete stranger that I haven't even discussed with Picabo? It seemed silly, and right after I hung up The conversation ended up

lasting more than an hour.
"We cried together, and we talked about a lat of things," Street said. "We got a lnt nf things out. We had a lot of misphysically as strong as anybody else up on the hill," said Ernst Hager, the downhill coach who lobbied to get Street off the de-

"We're cordial to each oth-er," Street said. "I let her know how much I respect her, and she let me know that she respects me, too. And I didn't think she had an inkling of respect for me, because she's like a worker and I'm like kind of a natural. And that's tough. For people that are workers, they get really frustrated by people who are naturals, and I could feel that in her."

Lindh is not the only skier who has occasional prohlems with Street. Just like a rich food, small doses of Street can sometimes be easier to digest.

"It's difficult for some of us who are more introspective types," said teammate Krista Schmidinger. "Peek's extroverted and drains energy from other people. She's totally focused externally. That's the way she is, but nther people aren't that way. It can be very tiring."

Street has tried to rein in her free spirit and respect her teammates' need for breathing room. She has even hitten her tongue on occasion. But it is a bit like trying to saddle a gust nf wind.

"One thing I can say about Picabo is that you know she's around at all times," said Hager. "In the hotel, in the airplane, at the table. Wherever you are, you know."

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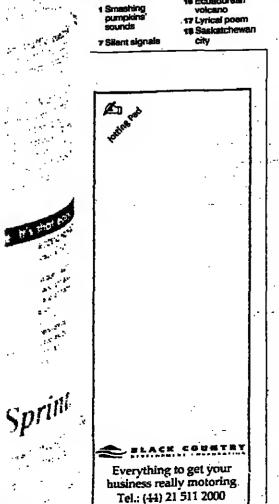
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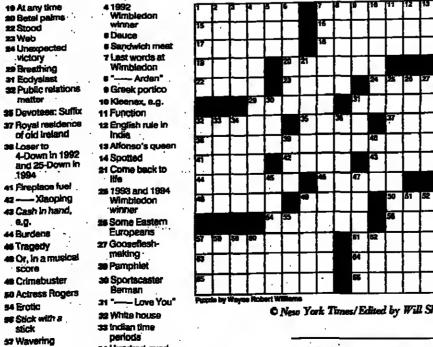
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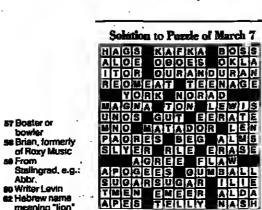
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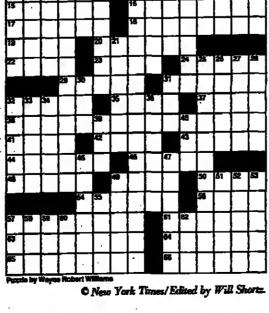
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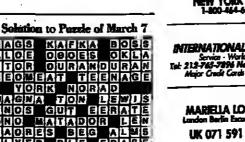
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POSTCARD

Vienna's Brassy Yanks

By Bernard Holland New York Times Service

EW YORK — Americans I wight be surprised to know that within the Vienna Philharmonie - that basuoo of insular Central European culture — lurk a couple of their own.

William McElheoey aod Rooald Pisarkiewicz are both brass players. Both came to the orchestra by way of Germany in the early 1980s. Both seem happily ensconced, accepted by their colleagues and their neigh-

They are part of three con-certs uoder Sir Georg Solti at

Carnegie Hall.

MeElheney, 40, is from Berkeley, California, and studied the trombone at Indiana University. He had been playing in the opera house in Kassel, Germany, when he answered an ad for a position with

He and his wife, who also is American, now live in the suburh of Klosterneuhurg, and their two children are like any other young Austrian schoolgoers except for an Englishspeaking home life. He gets to California every other year for family visits.

Pisarkiewicz, 51, grew up in St. Louis and finished his tubaplaying education at the Manhattan School.

"I thought I would be spending the rest of my life in New York," he said after a rehearsal. 'I'm always happy to come

hack here. Pisarkiewicz played in Oslo and Frankfurt, but it was through contacts made during his two years at the Bayreuth Festival that he came to Vienna. Pisarkiewicz, who is divorced, misses the completeness of Americao newspapers aod bookstores, but social calls to this country have been fewer in recent years.

Europe

Playing in the Vienna Philharmonic doesn't allow time for

much more. "Our main job is playing for the Vienna State Opera," said McElheney. "They pay for our health care and pension. Offi-cially, we have two months off from the opera, but then there is the Salzburg Festival in the summer, Realistically, we have a three-week vacation every

Despite a vast reputation, the Vienna Philharmonic is actually a sideline for its musicians. The orchestra was first organized 150 years ago to generate extra income for pit players.

"It's oo accideot our sub-scriptioo concerts are at 3:30 oo Saturday afternoons and 11 in the morning oo Sundays. That's when we are free," said MeElhency. With Il pairs of subscriptioo concerts, the yearly Wieoer Festwochen, touring and Salzhurg, the two men fig-ure that their time between the opera pit and concert stage is

split about 65 to 35 percent. The Vienna Philharmonie's self-government is more republie than democracy, they report.
A steering committee cooducts husiness and engages conductors, although points and com-plaints can be hrought up at plenary sessions.

The adjustments to a new joh had more to do with the tougher-sounding, harder ways he had assimilated in Germany. McElheney said, "The Vien-

oa ideal corresponds to how 1 was trained at home: a warm, round, full, hrass sound, almost fat, oot playing accents overly

Pisarkiewicz said: "I own an old instrument which I don't use, the kind Mahler would have known. f don't think he could have written the Third Symphouy for a German orchestra." He plays a modern tuha; indeed, both musicians believe new instruments best maintain old ways of playing.

John Sayles Turns a Myth Into a Hit in 'Roan Inish'

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

TEW YORK — Several years ago, at a library sale in Williamstown, Massachusetts, Maggie Renzi paid 25 cents for a book she had fallen in love with as a child. "The Secret of the Ron Mor Skerry," a 1957 oovella by Rosalie K. Fry, conjures up the legend of the Selkies, mythical Celtie sea creatures who are half-human and half-seal.

The book tells of a young boy swept out to sea and raised by seals. And it tells of a 10-year-old girl, enthralled hy her grandparents' mythic tales, who leads her family back to an ahandoned home on an island off the Scottish seacoast.

This is not the sort of tale one associates with the filmmaker John Sayles, who has made his reputation as a realist. But Renzi is his co-producer and companion of more than 20 years. And their movie "The Secret of Roan Inish," which opened to rave reviews last mooth, is oo its way to becoming one of their most successful films.

"I've always liked stories of children raised by animals." Sayles said. "I liked the fact that the kids win oot hy discovering a magic word or something like that hut hy

making a tough commitment."

The 44-year-old director, who is half-Irish, decided to shift the film's setting from Scotland to Ireland, a country he had previously visited for only one day. ("Roan loish" in Gaelie means "Seal Island.")

"The story had more resonance than just an animal story," he said. "Where so many Irish songs and stories are about leaving Ireland, this was about people making the decision to go hack to their roots. It hecame an exploration of roots in general and what they mean to people."

Geoffrey Gilmore, the director of the Suodance Film Festival, where "The Secret of Roan Inish" was shown in January, acknowledges that the film "is about the whole ootion of loss of family and of trying to discover ooe's

"But where the simplistic Hollywood archetype iovolves finding a father in the end," he adds, "Sayles doesn't seek simple solutions. He draws you in with metaphors."

"The Secret of Roan Inish," the ninth film Sayles has written and directed, was not an easy picture to make. The

Irish climate was so uppredictable that Sayles had only two mouths in which he could expect good weather. And as for working in the water with seals — doo't ask. The film cost \$5 million, about \$2 million more than the average hudget of a Sayles film. He didn't secure the occessary financing until two weeks into filming in 1993.

"Our timing couldn't have been worse," he recalls. "It would have been better had we started a year earlier. That was when the studios would huy anything with sprocket holes that they could call a children's film. A year later every studio had three or four of its own, and they weren't

shopping."
The boomlet in children's films faded quickly in 1993 when Miramax released a children's movie set in Ireland, "Into the West," which did poorly at the box office despite good reviews. Miramax, which is known for its skillful



lack Manning/The New York Times John Sayles: "Draws you in with metaphors."

handling of small movies, had gone so far as to revamp its campaign midway in the film's release, changing the target audience from children to adults, hot it was too late.

"The Secret of Roan Inish" languished for nearly two years before finding a distributor in First Look Pictures, a recently formed West Coast company owned by the Overseas Film Group, a foreign sales agency.

"It struck a phenomeoal chord with me," said Ray Price, who runs First Look. "It seemed not to be a children's film but a film about people that included children." And, in fact, the film is drawing mostly adult audiences.

Sayles's career has brought consistent critical acclaim but little commercial success. Throughout his 15 years in film making, beginning with "The Return of the Secaucus Seven," he has had to struggle to find financing and distribution, often putting his own money, made from screenwriting, into his projects.

The last movie to turn a clear profit for Sayles was the science-fiction comedy "Brother From Another Planet" (1984), about an alien who has a series of adventures in

Sayles said his last movie, "Passion Fish," released in 1992, will break even with foreign sales. The one before that, "City of Hope" (1991), made a small profit for the home-

video company that financed it.

But two of his favorite projects, the haseball movie "Eight Men Out" (1988) and "Matewan" (1987), an epic drama about the labor movement, lost money. "Eight Men Out," which was the first movie Sayles wrote, took 11 years to get

which was the first movie sayles wrote, took 17 years to get made; "Matewan" took seven.

The financial uncertainty Sayles faces each time he makes a movie is the price that American independent film makers pay for remaining outside the Hollywood mainstream.

"He is one of those independents who are independent through and through and who have no ambitions to direct work that is other than their own," said the Sundance festival's Gilmore. "He's one of the few filmmakers in the United States who is sensitive to issues of social class and United States who is sensitive to issues of social class and ideological politics."

Although Sayles has been tempted by Hollywood, he has resisted. "I once had a studio executive say, "Why don't you work for us?" "he recalls. "When f asked if f would be given casting control and final cut, she said, 'If we gave you that, we'd have to give it to everybody.'"

To illustrate the difference between being independent

To illustrate the difference between being independent and going mainstream, he points to two baseball movies, his own "Eight Men Out," in which it's clear that the team is not going to win the World Series, and "The Natural." For the latter, the ending of Bernard Malamud's novel was changed from a player striking out to him hitting a home run.

Hollywood may never give Sayles the creative control he insists on, but it pays him well to write screenplays and be a script doctor. A fast writer, he has even found time in the breaks between projects to complete three novels and one

breaks between projects to complete three novels and one short-story collection.

To pay off his debt from "Roan Inish," Sayles worked on a half-dozen scripts for others, including a basketball movie for Disney, "The Mummy" for Universal and two drafts of a film about the f960s for Roh Reiner. He also did piecework on "Bedlam," a remake of an old Boris Karloff film, and on "Apollo 13," a movie starring Tom Hanks that will open in June. And he found time to complete two original screenplays.

Sayles has already researched and written his next film, "Lone Star," about a Texas sheriff who is trying to solve a

37-year-old murder.
"I'm more exhausted than discouraged," he said of his frantic schedule. "When you write for other people, you have to work a lot harder than when you work for yourself. At the same time you have to remember all the people who are dying to make movies and who aren't getting a chance to. So you can't complain about having to work too hard or feel entitled to anything. You have to remind yourself, I'm doing something I want to do. What could be better?"

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather. North America NORTH AMERICA Bain will end Thursday along the East Coast, then dry, chilly weather can be expected Friday and Seturday. Toronto and Chicago will have marry dry weather with a moderating trend Much of the West Coast will be wet, and heavy rath is likely in some areas.

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D OSTON COLLEGE, one of America's leading Catholic colleges, has canceled a planned award to former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain after protests from the Irish-American community. The college has planned to present Thatcher with its Ignatius Medal on May 5, but after criticism from some Irish-Americans, joined by Cardinal John O'Connor of New York, Thatcher's office said she would be unavailable on the date. May 5 is the 14th anniversary of the death of the Irish Republican Army hunger striker Bobby Sands, who was the first of 11 convicted IRA terrorists to starve themselves to death because Loudon refused to accord them the status of political prisoners. Boston College said that Thatcher would receive some other bonor at a later date.

Lociano Pavarotti isn't shy about strutting his stuff in the land of reggae. The Italian tenor's 90-minute concert in Kings ton, Jamaica, was sold out, with the audience swelled by thousands of schoolchildren offered tickets at reduced prices.

Another servant spills the beans on Britain's royal family. Norman Barson, a for-

mer footman, told a tabloid newspaper that Prince Philip — are you ready for this?
— once failed to recognize a fingerbowl, emptied the water from it and filled with with berries and cream, which he proceed-

PEOPLE

Claudia Schiffer has become the latest supermodel to renounce wearing fur on the catwalk, says the activist group People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

ignored the gaffe.

The British composer Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber has bought the rights to the Holly-wood musical "A Star Is Born" and plans to take it to London's West End and Broadway, a spokesman said.

The Italian film director Franco Zeffirelli has won substantial damages and an apology from a weekly film magazine that alleged was fascist. After winning the case against Screen International, Zeffirelli's lawyers said he would give the money to a Catania Catholic organization "to be used for charitable purposes in Sicily." Lawyers refused to disclose the amount of damages.



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GENEROUS PENSION — Don and Shirley Pence of Phoenix, Arizona, fter winning \$102 million in a lottery. The couple, who are in their mid-50s, said they would retire forthwith. It was the fifth-largest U.S. lottery payout.



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